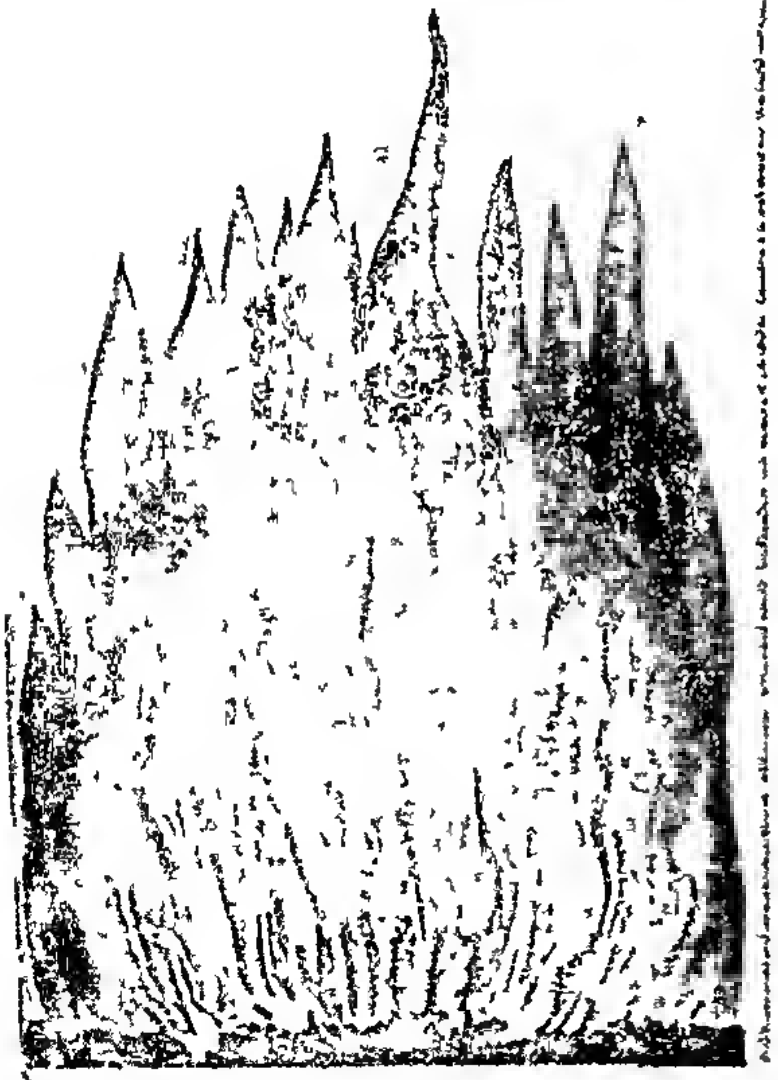
HYDERABAD REBORN

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FREEDOM

[September 18, 1948—March 17, 1949]



COMPILED BY BINOD U RAO, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION,

HYDERABAD, FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD

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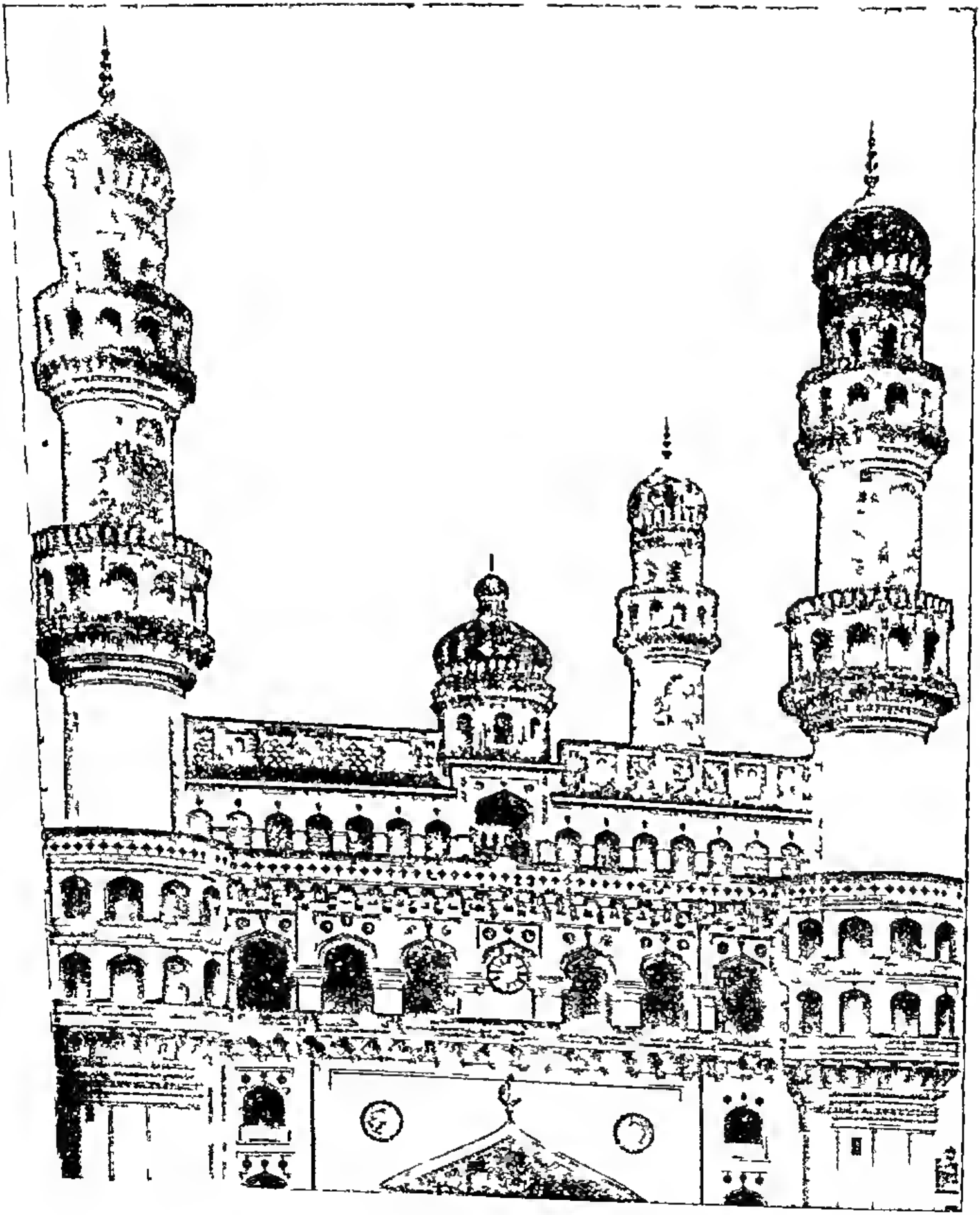
AJANTA—TOILET SCENE

Truth Alone Triumphs



A NEW STRIKING VIEW OF THE CHAR MINAR

HYDERABAD REBORN

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FREEDOM
(September 18, 1948—March 17, 1949)

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION,
HYDERABAD, FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD

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During
The Period Under Review

His Excellency Major General J. N. Chaudhuri, MILITARY GOVERNOR
The Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S., CHIEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR
The Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Pradhan, I.C.S., ADDITIONAL CHIEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

The Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur
The Hon'ble Raja Dhondiraj Bahadur

The Hon'ble Rajasevaprasakta M. Seshadri (from February 9, 1949)
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Rao (from April 13, 1949)
The Hon'ble Mr. P. H Krishna Rao (from April 13, 1949)

OUT OF THE FIRE

IN Hyderabad today, out of the ashes of feudalism a new, secular, democratic state is being born.

At dawn on September 13, 1948—a day that will live in history—the Government of India moved Indian forces into Hyderabad State in response to the call of the people. They found a population stricken by fear and a State empty of all beneficent activity.

Six months later, the State is pulsating with new life, and its 170 lakhs of inhabitants are breathing the air of freedom and confidence. They are well on the way to the fulfilment of their declared desire—the establishment of

democratic government leading to a popular decision on the future of the State, and the progressive elimination of political and economic autocracy

How has this changed situation been brought about?

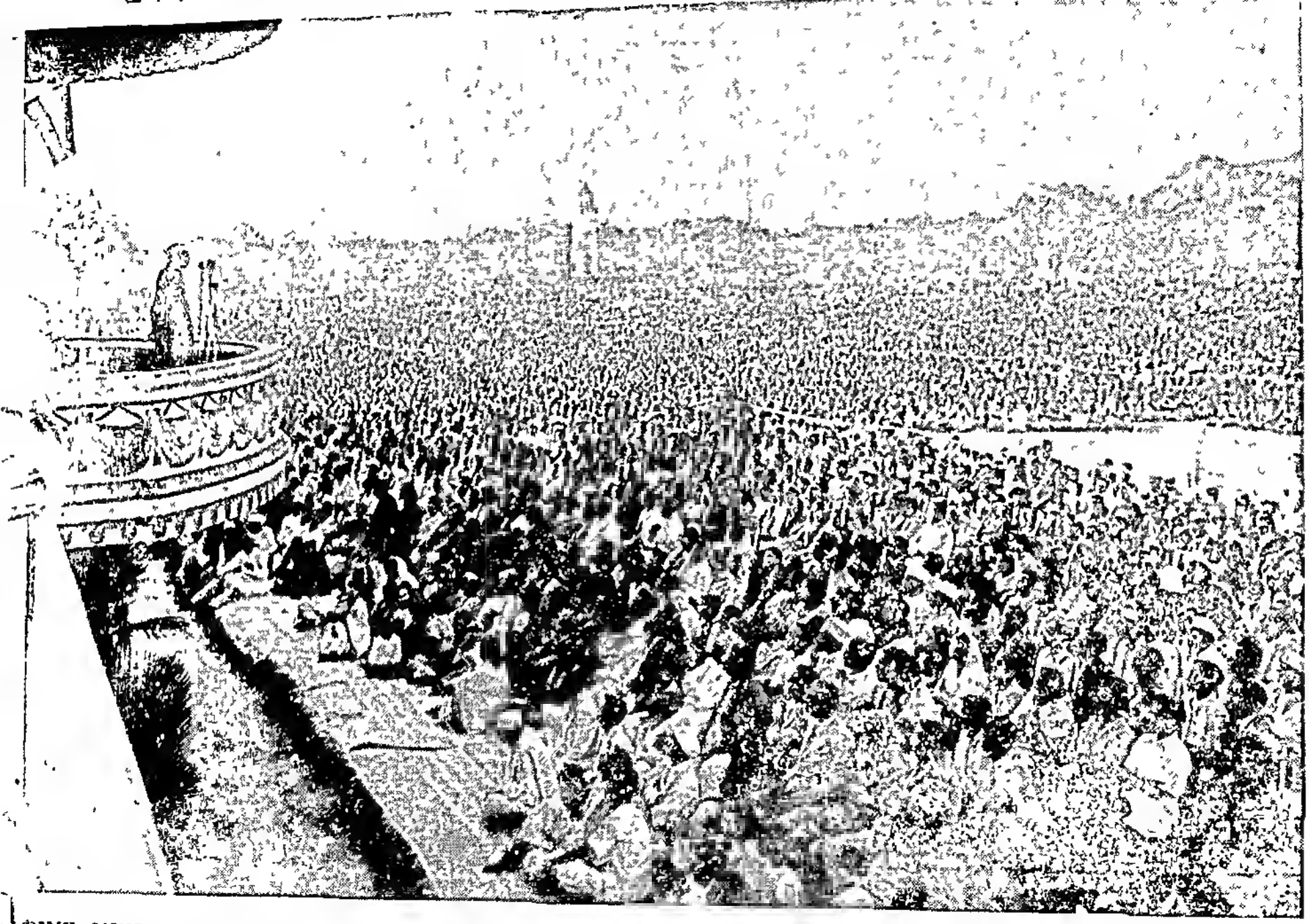
HOW CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT

When Indian troops entered Secunderabad on the evening of September 18, 1948 they were confronted, on the one hand, with a Muslim population whose morale, with their current of power suddenly turned off, had now dropped to its nadir, and, on the other hand with a Hindu population whose morale, after their previous frustrations was inclined to be somewhat exuberant Then there were goonda elements of all communities ever ready to fish in troubled waters In the cities there were large concentrations of Muslims from the Indian Union, and even from Pakistan, who had been 'invited' by the previous Government to Hyderabad, also Muslims who had come from the villages of the State, fearing retaliation by victims of the Razakars Finally there were Hindus belonging to the State who had sought shelter in the neighbouring provinces from the Razakar terror and were now coming back to their homes

ters the so called Advisory Committee appointed by H E H the Nizam on September 17, 1948, was not proving particularly effective In brief, the peace of Hyderabad was hanging by a thread

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

It was clear in the circumstances that the most immediate and vital task before the new Government was the restoration and maintenance of law and order This called for the reorganization and, if necessary, the strengthening of the administrative setup The tens of thousands of refugees, both Hindu and Muslim, had to be returned to their homes and resettled A prerequisite to this was the restoration of communal harmony, with a view to which the evil effects of the communal movements of past months had to be countered and goodwill among all sections of the population had to be fostered Financially the previous Administration by its reckless activities had left the State mortgaged and bleeding and the economic equilibrium had to be restored Finally, arrangements had to be taken in hand to give an opportunity to the people of Hyderabad to decide their future both as regards their internal government and their relationship with India '



PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS TO THE PEOPLE—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING AT THE HISTORIC FATEH MAIDAN DURING HIS VISIT TO HYDERABAD IN DECEMBER 1948.

and Secunderabad within a month, and in some of the districts even earlier In many cases the troops themselves were able to return a major portion of the looted property to the owners At the same time an investigation committee consisting of a majority of non official members was formed to inquire into complaints regarding loot, arson and other offences Special Tribunals were constituted to try offenders The sentences passed by these Tribunals can be appealed against to the High Court Orders were issued immediately for the surrender of all arms Irregular organizations, including the Razakars which really constituted private armies, were disbanded.

In this campaign against lawlessness the Government made no distinction between Razakars and others Only the ring leaders of the Razakar organization were arrested, and all those against whom no definite charges could be brought were released

The Military Governor ordered all civil servants to return to their posts of duty In view of the lack of public confidence in the existing Administration, which was so inextricably mixed up with the Razakar movement an administrative machinery composed of selected revenue, police and medical officers from the Indian Union had to be superimposed on the existing setup in the districts, and at the highest level at headquarters

NEW CABINET CONSTITUTED

The Advisory Committee had been disbanded on the first day, although its members continued in their individual capacities to advise the Military Governor This arrangement came to an end on October 17, when a new Cabinet headed by the Military Governor was constituted, consisting of two senior officers of the Indian Civil Service, one retired Muslim officer of Hyderabad State, and one serving Hindu officer of the State

Under the previous regime a number of Government servants had taken part in politics contrary to the Hyderabad Government Servants' Conduct Rules, or were alleged to have been involved in other offences like commission or abetment of atrocities, acceptance of illegal gratification, and misappropriation or misuse of public funds Obviously the services had to be purged of these dubious elements, but the greatest care was taken to see that the innocent did not suffer, and only a very small number—fewer than 100 out of a total of nearly 4,000 officers—were suspended To see that no injustice was done to these suspended officers, a thorough procedure of inquiry was devised, involving a number of stages The main investigation was entrusted to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Col M A Rahman—a Muslim officer in Hyderabad service—who made his recommendations to the Government If the Government decided against an officer, he still had the right of appeal to the Military Governor

All this provided concrete evidence of the complete impartiality of the new Government as between the different communities and its determination to put down injustice and oppression, wherever it might be found Time and again the Military Governor emphasized the non religious, secular bias of his Administration It was based on the concept, he told them, that the interests of Hindus and Muslims were not necessarily contrary to each other He asked

the people to live as brothers—for only then could they prosper—and to help the Government in laying the foundation for their own prosperity. "As servants of the Government of India," he said, "we do not make any distinction based on religion."

It was not surprising that in a short time the Muslim population, so terrified in the early days of possible retaliation by the Hindus, shed their fear and gained a feeling of confidence and security.

BACK TO NORMAL IN A SHORT TIME

In the meantime the Government went ahead with the task of restoring normal conditions of life in Hyderabad Petrol supplies were rushed to the State and the public transport buses were put back on the road. So that business might find its normal outlet, restrictions imposed by the Laik Ali Ministry on the free flow of trade were removed. Once again the railway was resounding with the sound of rolling wagons carrying much-needed necessities of life to and fro. Two hundred wagonloads of all kinds of merchandise including food, mill machinery, cement and consumer goods poured into Hyderabad every day. At the same time financial experts sat down to clear the financial mess.

Thus, steadily, tension began to disappear, order was brought out of chaos, and soon Hyderabad bore little evidence of the upheaval it had so recently gone through. The terrorist Razakars no longer infested the roads and thoroughfares: in fact they were not only physically subdued but politically extinct. Life in the capital of the State followed the same decorous pattern, quiet and unhurried, as it had some years ago. In a State the size of France, a team of 234 Indian Union officers together with the Indian Army had brought the administration to normal in an incredibly short time.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

THUS in record time the Military Government conferred upon the people of Hyderabad the fundamental freedom—freedom from fear Nor was this feeling of relief confined to the city The Military Governor undertook intensive tours of the districts where he met the common people taking note of their worries inquiring about their welfare and always helping to alleviate the one and enhance the other What a welcome the people gave him! Hindu and Muslim alike turned out in their thousands, in their tens of thousands, to greet and fete him as their saviour, their deli

verer Poor as they were, there was no stopping them from showering upon him all manner of tokens of their esteem and affection, which ranged from jewellery to coconuts, from village works of art to a few nickel coins These gifts were later utilized for their own benefit Thus, in no uncertain manner, the artless, untutored common folk of Hyderabad registered their satisfaction at the new order in the State

The secular, non communal policy so scrupulously followed by the Government, both in its approach to its own personnel and to the people at large, found its reflection in the return of communal harmony throughout the State Hindu and Muslim festivals were celebrated peacefully Pujaris, mullahs, bishops and other religious dignitaries performed their functions unhampered The subventions granted to mosques, churches and other places of worship continued undisturbed

in the history of Hindu Muslim relations in the district

REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION

examine these cases and to make recommendations to the Government

In spite of the preponderance of the non Muslim population in the State, the Hyderabad State Services were predominantly Muslim in composition It was now decided that, as far as possible, recruitment to all Government services should be based on competitive tests and that merit in open competitive tests should be the only criterion in selection and the communal consideration should be ignored At the same time the Government took special interest in strengthening the hands of the Public Service Commission in order to ensure impartial selection of candidates During the previous regime most of the Government Departments had short circuited the Commission and made appointments and promotions of persons in the good books of the Administration Seniority lists of all Government servants were prepared so that there might be no room for nepotism or for victimization of any individual

The cumulative effect of these measures was to create a feeling of security in the minds of public servants

The position of the Army and the Police forces had also to be looked into These departments particularly, as everyone knows had been on a war footing for many months This had now to be changed

The actual strength of the Hyderabad Army on September 1, 1948 was 17 870 although the authorized strength was probably higher The State cannot—and need not—support an army of that size It was therefore decided to reduce it to 10 419 and to spread demobilization over a period during which plans for resettlement of discharged personnel could be framed and implemented To level up the communal ratio in the Army, recruitment of non Muslims is now proceeding apace The future of the Hyderabad Army is bound up to a large extent with the future of the State as a whole, and the future of States forces in general throughout India

The Police force had been increased from 17,000 to 35 000 at a tremendous pace between January and September 1948 The large number of deserters during the Police Action automatically effected a reduction But it was also necessary to refix the strength of the Police in each district on the basis of normal requirements This was done and the force is being reduced to its normal strength while recruitment has started among non Muslims

FINANCES PUT RIGHT

The warlike preparations of the previous Government had brought the State to the verge of financial ruin Over five crores of rupees had been spent irregularly on Army and Police over two crores on arms and ammunition over one and half crores on the so called Muslim refugees brought from the Indian Union and over 50 lakhs of rupees on propaganda and aid to the fanatical Ittehad party leaders pro Ittehad Harijan leaders and Razakars In addition four crores of rupees had been transferred from the funds of the Hyderabad Government abroad to the accounts of individuals The result of all this was that the budget for 1948 49 showed a deficit of eight crores of rupees though the former Finance Ministry by concealing several surreptitious items of expenditure put the deficit at only three crores This was on top of a

deficit of nearly Rs 13 crores in 1947 48 The cash position had deteriorated so greatly that the treasury was empty when the Military Governor took charge of the administration

The new Government, faced with the gigantic task of wiping out a deficit of Rs 8 crores out of a total budget of 24 crores, recast the budget in its entirety, either deleting or drastically cutting down all items of extravagant expenditure Without imposing fresh taxes on the common man or starving the nation building departments the deficit was reduced to Rs 1½ crores after making provision for all expenditure of an extraordinary nature such as Rs 120 lakhs for the Civil Administration Team, 34 lakhs for elections 60 lakhs for food subsidies, and 100 lakhs for the demobilization of the Army and Police. At the same time the foundation was laid for the building up of reserves

As an anti inflationary measure, the annual dividend distributed by a public company during any financial year was limited to six per cent of the paid up capital of the company or its average annual dividend, whichever was higher

With a progressive reduction in the expenditure incurred by the Amera (Hospitality) Department, the Department is ceasing to be the liability that it was

forthcoming until they put their house in order and unless they handed over the management to the Government The policy at the same time was to see that the expansion and development of industries on a rational basis did not suffer Negotiations were opened with the parties concerned for a workable plan whereby the Government would not only exercise adequate control but also receive a substantial share in the profits of these concerns in return for its investments

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

The provision of relief to the tens of thousands of persons, both Hindus and Muslims, who had been displaced from their homes and occupations in the disturbances before and after the Police Action and their rehabilitation, was one of the first charges on the Government and the public No money or effort was spared in resettling these unfortunate people who for no fault of their own had been uprooted from their hearths and homes and subjected to acute economic distress and physical and mental suffering Tragedy is no respecter of communities and the Government took care to see that Muslim sufferers received equal attention in the matter of relief and rehabilitation with their Hindu brothers

sponsored a relief fund in his name. The refugees themselves, after the initial shock, behaved splendidly, and in a short time had forgotten their old differences. Hindus and Muslims, sons of the same motherland, co-partners in the same undertaking, laboured in the same fields, shared the same fortunes, worked together for the common goal.

The result was that in a few weeks the back of the rehabilitation problem had been broken; in a few months it had almost been solved. Muslims from the Indian Union had been sent back to the provinces, Hindus who had fled the State during the crisis were back in their homes and their occupations, and Muslims who had suffered in the reaction had been similarly resettled.

THE "COMMUNIST" TERROR

While all this was being done, in the Telengana districts of Hyderabad, and particularly in Nalgonda and Warangal, a menace was growing which, if allowed to continue, would have brought upon the people of Hyderabad the same tribulations and sufferings as had been heaped upon them by the Razakars It was popularly known as "Communism". But nothing would be more wrong than to confuse what has been happening in these "Communist" districts with a fight between opposing ideological forces The only "ideology" of these anti-social elements of Hyderabad who go by the name of "Communists" is to exploit a confused situation for their own ends The adoption of the Marxian jargon and unorthodox, violent methods of agitation does not convert a body of gangsters into the liberators of workers and peasants In one district alone the "Communists" of Telengana have murdered more than 200 persons and have looted or destroyed 37,000 maunds of grains worth a crore of rupees. These activities can hardly be described as being in furtherance of a social objective!

It was the duty of the new Government to save the poor peasants of Telengana from their sinister, self-appointed "saviours". Admittedly the task was far from easy, for no proper record or intelligence system had been maintained by the previous Government. Moreover, the morale of the State Police, who feared the anger of the people in view of the past repressions against them by the force as a whole, was of doubtful quality. It was apparent that they could not be relied upon entirely to deal effectively with the "Communists" In fact there was reason to believe that it was from them that the "Communist" goondas had acquired automatics, sten guns, rifles and muzzle loaders at a low price. It was therefore decided to draft special armed police from the Indian Union into the affected areas to supplement the troops already operating there.

With these forces an organized hunt for the goondas was undertaken Police outposts were opened The intelligence system was improved The misleading propaganda of the "Communists" was countered To make possible a co-ordinated campaign, periodical conferences were held with officials of the border province of Madras, and joint action was planned

These moves constituted the operational answer to the goondas On the constructive side

of remuneration on the basis of the total demand for land revenue including the amount that may be remitted.

Land revenue on dry lands irrigated by wells which existed before 1317 F. (1908) was charged by the previous Administration at the wet rate (higher) level. This anomaly has now been removed, and all lands, whether irrigated by wells constructed before 1908 or after it, will be assessed at the dry rate (lower) level.

LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE

While these measures were being taken for the amelioration of the lot of the peasant, his brother in the town was not being forgotten. Labour problems were amicably settled and a new era of labour understanding was ushered in. To look after the interests of the working classes, the Labour Department was reconstituted. Recognizing the key position of labour in the life of the State, the Government has ordered an investigation with a view to ensuring for labour fair conditions of work and remuneration which are its due.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CLASSES

In accordance with its declared secular nature, the Government decided to introduce legislation to declare illegal any disability suffered by the Scheduled Castes as such The secular outlook engendered by the caretaker Administration of Hyderabad was typified by the throwing-open to Harijans of the famous temple of Dattatraya at Mahur, in Adilabad district, so far a citadel of orthodoxy. To look after the welfare of Harijans, to co-ordinate the activities of various departments concerning Harijans, and to act as a liaison between the Government and the community, a Committee was formed. Contributions were made for deserving purposes from the Rs one-crore Depressed Classes Trust Fund.

TOWARDS POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Meanwhile, to put into effect the Prime Minister of India's declaration that the future of Hyderabad will be determined in accordance with the wishes of her people, preparations are well under way for elections to the Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise. Numbering of houses in villages, towns and cities has been completed in all districts except for some pockets in Nalgonda, while the registration of voters has also made considerable progress. The caretaker Government does not aim to perpetuate itself in power and will only hold office till, as the Deputy Prime Minister of India has stated, "conditions are favourable for the functioning of a popular government."

In Hyderabad, as elsewhere, there are many challenging issues and problems. The new regime in the State has taken some very strong and forceful steps in the direction of solving these problems The grip that the Government has over the situation in the State can be gauged by the fact that the two historic visits of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India went by without a single hitch.

The restoration of law and order and the resettlement of thousands of refugees were no easy-

a series of reforms were launched which will be set out later in this chapter.

The action taken by the Government against the "Communist" goondas has borne rich fruit, and the situation has improved considerably compared to the time when Indian forces came into the State. Four thousand "Communists" including some of the leaders, are in custody, and some have been killed while challenging or escaping the forces of law and order Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been recovered Captured documents and secret instructions show that finding the situation too "hot" for their liking, the goondas are going underground.

It would be idle to pretend that the "Communist" problem in Hyderabad has been solved. The past economic condition of the State, with the vast gap between the rich and the poor, held the historical content in which Communism—or what went by its name—could, and did, thrive; and it was obviously impossible to undo the effects of decades in a day. The Military Governor recently compared the graph of "Communist" activity in Hyderabad to a fever chart, now high, now low. But a certain measure of success has been obtained. The "Communists" may not have been annihilated, but their fangs have been drawn With many of the leaders in the hands of the police, it may be some time before they are able, if at all, to gather together their scattered forces. There is many a gap in their ranks which they will find hard to fill. Their complete liquidation is a matter of time and organization of police and military forces. The Government of Hyderabad is confident that, before long, it will be able to achieve this task and bring peace and prosperity to the peasants of Telengana.

MANY FARREACHING REFORMS

The foregoing measures constituted what may be termed the negative side of the reformation. But by this time the Government had long ceased to be a "Military" Government and had become a caretaker Government charged with preparing the ground for the popular government that was to come. The only thing "military" about it was that it had a soldier at its head, but neither he nor the soldiers under him were in Hyderabad as conquerors; they were here rather as deliverers and, as anybody will tell, the "Military Government" was associated with none of the rigours of military rule. The caretaker Government therefore, instead of sitting still and letting time go by, set in train a series of farreaching, dynamic measures designed to bring prosperity to *all* classes of the people in Hyderabad.

Almost the first—and an epoch-making—reform was the taking over by the Government of the Nizam's crown lands, Sarf-e-khas, an area of 8,000 square miles, as large as Travancore State, larger than Bhopal State, and just short of what was Baroda State by a few square miles. The merger of the Sarf-e-khas constituted a landmark in the history of Hyderabad not only because it brought a large tract of the State under modern methods of administration but also because it evidenced the "beginning of the end" of feudalism The psychological effect of the Head of the State realizing, as he himself put it, that "times had changed," giving up a revenue of three crores of rupees, and taking a lead in the liquidation of feudalism, was immense.

PLAN TO TAKE OVER JAGIRS

Having brought off this important change, the Government proceeded to consider the question of administering for the benefit of the people other large private estates like Jagirs, Paigahs and Samasthans It was hoped that these chieftains would follow the example of H E H the Nizam and go down in history as benefactors rather than as exploiters of the toilers on the land Accordingly the Government prepared a draft Jagir Administration Regulation and discussed it with representatives of the interests concerned

Briefly, the Regulation envisages the administration of Jagirs on the lines of Government administered areas, the handing over of a certain part of the revenue collected from the Jagirs to the Jagirdars after deducting a prescribed percentage to meet the cost of administration, and the gradual devolution of the Jagirdars' share in the revenue to the State

The principle underlying the Regulation was accepted by all the interests concerned, and the Administration is now engaged in finalizing it in the light of the comments made on its detailed provisions and in consultation with the States Ministry of the Government of India When the Regulation is finally passed it will constitute another great step forward in ensuring a fair deal for the underdog

OTHER AGRARIAN REFORMS

The caretaker Government has in hand plans for further agrarian reforms The tenancy legislation in the State requires to be brought up to the level of that prevailing in the adjoining provinces Two thousand Jagir villages have still to be surveyed and settled A complete and up-to date Record of Rights has to be maintained Finally the problem of middlemen (deshmukhs), particularly in the Telengana tract, has to be tackled boldly and imaginatively

Meanwhile the Government has taken several measures to make things easier for the peasant In order to emphasize to revenue officers in the districts the importance of establishing personal contact with the ryots, and of making themselves easily accessible to them so that they may have no difficulty in representing their needs, certain rules have been framed for the receipt and disposal of petitions The rules require all revenue officers to fix specific hours every day for hearing petitioners in person They are further required to maintain a register in which every petition must be entered and acknowledgment must be given to the petitioner in the prescribed form The rules enjoin on the revenue officers to dispose of petitions as expeditiously as possible, and to send to the District Office and the Revenue Secretariat monthly returns of petitions received and disposed of

Land revenue in respect of lands which could not be cultivated or on which the standing crops could not be harvested owing to the disturbances, is to be remitted It is estimated that such remissions will amount to Rs 17 lakhs A particular feature of these remissions is that they will not affect the emoluments of the village officials, who will be entitled to their usual scales

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While these measures were being taken for the amelioration of the lot of the peasant, his brother in the town was not being forgotten Labour problems were amicably settled and a new era of labour understanding was ushered in To look after the interests of the working classes the Labour Department was reconstituted Recognizing the key position of labour in the life of the State the Government has ordered an investigation with a view to ensuring for labour fair conditions of work and remuneration which are its due.

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In accordance with its declared secular nature, the Government decided to introduce legislation to declare illegal any disability suffered by the Scheduled Castes as such. The secular outlook engendered by the caretaker Administration of Hyderabad was typified by the throwing-open to Harijans of the famous temple of Dattatraya at Mahur, in Adilabad district, so far a citadel of orthodoxy. To look after the welfare of Harijans, to co-ordinate the activities of various departments concerning Harijans, and to act as a liaison between the Government and the community, a Committee was formed. Contributions were made for deserving purposes from the Rs one-crore Depressed Classes Trust Fund.

TOWARDS POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Meanwhile, to put into effect the Prime Minister of India's declaration that the future of Hyderabad will be determined in accordance with the wishes of her people, preparations are well under way for elections to the Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise. Numbering of houses in villages, towns and cities has been completed in all districts except for some pockets in Nalgonda, while the registration of voters has also made considerable progress. The caretaker Government does not aim to perpetuate itself in power and will only hold office till, as the Deputy Prime Minister of India has stated, "conditions are favourable for the functioning of a popular government."

In Hyderabad, as elsewhere, there are many challenging issues and problems. The new regime in the State has taken some very strong and forceful steps in the direction of solving these problems. The grip that the Government has over the situation in the State can be gauged by the fact that the two historic visits of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India went by without a single hitch.

The restoration of law and order and the resettlement of thousands of refugees were no easy

tasks, but a more difficult task in the circumstances was the creation of a feeling of security among the Muslims. But this also has been achieved, and in return the Government has obtained and continues to enjoy the co-operation and loyalty of the people in abundant measure. The terms and manner of the honour done to the Prime Minister by the Osmania University, coincident as it was with an announcement by the Vice-Chancellor that Urdu, for which the institution was founded, was to be replaced by Hindustani as the medium of instruction, was a significant and notable gesture, symbolic of a real and practical enthusiasm to co-operate and integrate fully in every sphere with the Indian Union.

The task of the caretaker Government, however, is not yet complete. The legacy left by the previous regime is so tangled a knot that it will take some time to unravel it fully. When a State has been run for many generations on purely feudal lines—even the past few years of hectic events in India and the outside world have made little impression within its boundaries—it is difficult to carry out sweeping changes in the short space of six months. But an attempt has been made to lay the foundation of a new order of things and find the talent that will be necessary for the formation of a popular government.

All the while the caretaker Government, as directed by the Prime Minister of India, has interfered as little as possible with the normal life of the people of the State, in town and village alike, which has gone on as before. The caretaker Government has proved a "good and faithful servant" and has drawn from the Deputy Prime Minister the tribute that it is "meeting effectively the many demands which the changing order and changed situation are making on it, and is tackling with orderliness and prudence the many difficulties with which it is faced."

Thanks to this "orderliness and prudence," Hyderabad today has an air of hope.

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SUCCOUR FOR THE SUFFERERS

OF the problems that faced the Indian Administration Team when it arrived in Hyderabad, none was more urgent than the problem of dealing with thousands of displaced persons. These consisted mainly of: (1) Muslims from the Indian Union who had been induced to come to Hyderabad by the previous Government of the State to swell the local Muslim population; (2) Hindus of the State who had sought shelter in the neighbouring provinces from the Razakars and who were now coming back; (3) Muslims from the interior of the State who had migrated to the cities during and

after the Police Action either owing to retaliation by victims of the Razakars or out of sheer panic.

To tackle these problems the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation, which had been set up by the previous Administration to look after Muslims coming in from the Indian Union, was completely reorganized in the light of the changed requirements Most of the Indian Union Muslims were anxious to return to their homes in the provinces, where conditions were normal Every facility, such as free tickets and the like, was therefore given to them to disperse Lakhs of rupees worth of cloth was also distributed to them Of the seven and half lakhs of Muslims estimated to have been imported, there are still, in the city of Hyderabad, a few thousand who have adopted some profession or another, and their children are attending schools in the city These have been allowed to stay on

At the same time, Hindus—about five lakhs of them—who were obliged during the regime of the Laik Ali Government to seek refuge outside the State and had gone to places like Sholapur, Bezwada, Pandharpur, Poona, Bijapur and Nagpur, were helped to return to their homes and resettle.

Muslims from the districts who had come to the cities were given shelter in camps They were fed free and cloth worth lakhs of rupees was distributed to them When with the restoration of normal conditions in the districts the time came for them to return to their homes every facility was given to them to do so A sum of Rs 20 000 was sanctioned for fare alone The first party left on January 15 1949 for Bidar, where they were provided with food and shelter until they dispersed to their respective homes The experiment proved very successful and in course of time several more such batches were sent back Still others went on their own.

RUPEES ONE-CRORE MASTER PLAN

To help both these categories of unfortunate people—Hindus who suffered in the previous regime and Muslims who suffered in the reaction—the Government worked out in double-quick time an elaborate relief and rehabilitation scheme, and went ahead with it in spite of the heavy financial commitment that it involved The scheme, entailing an expenditure of a crore of rupees, provided for a loan of Rs 50,00,000 to agriculturists and small tradesmen in the villages, for free accommodation, foodgrains, clothes and medical aid for those who needed them, for the starting of cottage industries to afford employment particularly for destitute women, for pensions, stipends, rebuilding of houses and many another activity that would go to put the sufferers on their feet again.

The scheme envisaged the distribution of the crore of rupees somewhat as follows

Taccavi for agricultural purposes and loans for non agricultural purposes	Rs 50 00 000
Pensions and stipends for widows and minor children	Rs 24 00 000
Free timber for rebuilding houses	Rs 4 00 000
Cottage industries scheme	Rs 5 00 000

Discretionary grants to Civil Administrators for giving immediate relief	Rs	2,60,000
Distribution of free cloth	Rs	1,75 000

In addition provision was made for scholarships for destitute children, for compensation, in the form of monthly allowances, to village officials who, following the remission of land revenue in some places, had no scale of payment to draw upon, for the sinking of wells, building of roads and other relief works to provide employment, and for cheap grain and fair price shops Remissions of land revenue amounted to Rs 17,00,000

Of the taccavi amount of Rs 50 00 000 a sum of Rs 31,30,000 has already been disbursed in the different districts as follows —

Nanded	Rs	9,00,000
Bidar	Rs	6,00,000
Gulbarga	Rs	4,50,000
Nalgonda	Rs	4 00,000
Osmanabad	Rs	2,40 000
Parbhani	Rs	2 00,000
Adilabad	Rs	1,50,000
Warangal	Rs	1,00,000
Aurangabad	Rs	50,000
Bir	Rs	25,000
Nizamabad	Rs	15,000

The purpose of the taccavi was to help the refugees—or displaced persons—to replace their agricultural implements and cattle, to buy seeds and other agricultural requirements, to rebuild their homes and to sustain themselves until the following harvest Loans to agriculturists were to be free of interest

Nor were the benefits of the loans confined to the agricultural classes There were in the villages considerable numbers of small professional men like tradesmen, craftsmen, hawkers, vendors and physicians They were as much part of the village scene, and contributed, according to their particular lights, as much to the life of the village as the farmer who grew the food or the cowherd who looked after the cattle that gave the milk So these classes of people were included in the scope of the loans, although in their case an interest of 3½ per cent was to be charged after the first year, during which period no interest was to be charged

Inhabitants of non Diwani areas such as Jagirs, Samasthans and Paigahs were also entitled to the loans

If the full purpose of the scheme was to be achieved, aid had to be not only generous but quick Immediate help to sufferers was necessary in the shape of clothes, shelter, grain and cash To this end a discretionary grant of ten to twenty thousand rupees was placed at the disposal of each Civil Administrator to sanction relief on the spot

Cheap grain shops and fair price shops were opened A lakh and half rupees worth of blankets bought from the Excess Profits Tax funds were given away to the needy

Housing of the refugees presented another problem Palmyra and toddy leaves were supplied free of cost for the construction of huts Forest timber was drawn upon for the building of houses Zinc sheets were badly required In spite of the scarcity of this material, many thousand zinc sheets were made available by a special effort.

During the disturbances before and after the Police Action (and during it) many families, both Hindu and Muslim, lost their earning male members and were reduced to destitution. The Government adopted measures to render help to them through the grant of pensions and stipends to the widows and minor children. Educational stipends were also given to children. In addition to these scholarships or stipends, the students were given initial allowances for purchase of books, stationery and the like.

HELP TO DESTITUTE WOMEN

The worst sufferers of any holocaust are women. As already stated, thousands of them, young and old, had suddenly lost their supporters and found themselves in a helpless condition. For their maintenance and for the maintenance of their minor children, liberal pensions and stipends were granted. But no one is made daring by the comforting assurance that the State is busy making crutches for you in the macabre certainty that your legs will ever remain useless. So, in order to free them from entire dependence on Government doles, a scheme of small cottage industries was put into effect to enable women to earn some money they could call their own. The most popular and easily workable and cheap industries were taken up These included charka spinning, handstitching, and the making of newar, mats, patrolis, papads and buttons.

The problem in the case of women, however, was not only economic but social. You could not have *all* women plying the charka or making papads *all* their lives. Some of the younger ones among them—both widows and unmarried girls—who had their whole lives before them, might have liked to marry, make new homes, and start life afresh. To help such women to marry, the Government offered each of them a "wedding present" of Rs. 150 to 200 from the Military Governor's Refugee Relief Fund.

A small number of women had been abducted When they were rescued, in some cases society frowned on them and their parents or guardians would have nothing to do with them. To give shelter to such women, and to look after their welfare, a relief home was opened in Hyderabd city.

NON-OFFICIALS' PART IN EFFORT

The problem of rehabilitation was of a magnitude which required the co-operation and generous monetary help of all those who desired to help their fellowmen or to see a normal and prosperous Hyderabad. The Military Governor therefore made a personal appeal to the people of Hyderabad to come forward and help these unfortunate persons who were suffering for no fault of theirs Indeed, he told them, now was the time for those who had harboured communal feelings in the past to cast off those feelings and make amends by giving to this good cause, which transcended all barriers of caste and creed. It did not matter to which community the sufferers belonged, nor did the particular circumstances matter which had placed them in this unfortunate position.

One of the first to respond to this appeal was the Prime Minister of India, who gave Rs. 50,000 to what came to be known as the Military Governor's Refugee Relief Fund. Today the Fund amounts to five lakhs of rupees

Again, in view of the vastness and urgency of the problem and its direct and intimate concern to the people, the Government thought it proper to enlist organized public assistance in dealing with it. To advise and assist the Rehabilitation Department, therefore, and to supplement its efforts, the Government formed a central Refugee Rehabilitation Committee in Hyderabad city, and a sub-committee in each district, with a large non-official element drawn from all walks of life.

The central Committee had the Rehabilitation Member as its Chairman. It advised the Chairman generally on all relief and rehabilitation matters and suggested the nature of relief to be given. It helped the Chairman in framing lists of persons to be helped through taccavi, free cloth, grains and other means, and in the distribution thereof; in persuading people from the districts who were lingering in the city, to go back to their homes; and in making arrangements for their reception there. It reported to the Chairman on the work done by the district committees.

The Committee's non-official members toured the districts, talked to the people, consoled them, encouraged them, and stimulated harmonious relations between the communities. Their direct and frequent contact with the sufferers brought good dividends in the shape of restoration of confidence and amity in the districts. They were responsible in no small measure for the return of the displaced persons to their homes.

The Committee also helped in raising and administering relief funds.

Schemes formulated by Government were placed before the Committee and the suggestions made by it were taken up and given practical effect to the maximum possible extent. Started as a small, purely advisory body, the Committee by its useful work grew both in size and in importance and later was invested with certain executive powers.

PERSONAL APPROACH BY OFFICIALS

The problem called for an unorthodox, human approach, and the Member for Rehabilitation and the Secretary of the Department joined enthusiastically in this personal approach to the people. They made extensive tours of the affected districts and allayed panic and infused confidence among the villagers. Since tragedy is no respecter of rules and regulations, the Member and the Secretary cut through red tape wherever necessary and sanctioned relief on the spot during their tours. On one occasion the case of a young Harijan girl who had been grievously injured by goondas and was lying on her death-bed came to the notice of the Secretary. On being informed that there was some hope of her surviving if she received penicillin injections in time, the Secretary rushed it from Hyderabad the same night.

While relief was thus being administered by official and non-official agencies, firm steps were being taken at the same time to put down unsocial elements and restore law and order. The Civil Administrators were engaged actively in seeking out these elements, in punishing the wrong-doers and protecting the innocent. Property was recovered and restored to rightful owners; transport and other amenities were arranged. In this way confidence was restored and return to normal conditions accelerated.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

THE uncompromising attitude of the previous Government in constitutional matters had led to a serious deterioration of economic as well as political relations between Hyderabad and the Indian Union resulting in grievous injury to the economic fabric of the State Restrictions followed upon restrictions making the movement of capital and goods progressively difficult and reducing commercial and industrial activity to its lowest ebb

The caretaker Government, alive to the need of restoring the economic equilibrium of the State, took immediate action to remove all

restrictions imposed by the previous Government on the free flow of trade

The ordinance banning the use of Indian currency in the State and the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations were repealed,

the circuitous procedure of exporting through the Hyderabad State Bank was abolished,

the restrictions imposed on the export of cotton and oilseeds—which were among Hyderabad's main commodities of export—were removed

With the restoration of train services, wagon-loads of all kinds of merchandise including food mill machinery, cement and consumer goods began to pour into the State At the same time the capital that had flowed out of Hyderabad during the period of uncertainty and strife also started coming back.

PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As part of its programme of industrial development, the Government reorganized all textile centres working under various schemes in the districts which were dislocated during the period of crisis To enable better supervision and co-ordination, their control has now been centralized in the Superintendent of Industries

Extension was granted to a number of schemes such as the post war handloom industry scheme (six units), the handloom industries scheme (two units), the handspinning scheme, and the home industries scheme for women connected with the development of the all important handloom industry A detailed investigation made into the possibilities of the silk industry pointed to several places in the State where the industry could be started In the light of this investigation the Industries Department has submitted to the Government a "three units" sericulture

AID TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The fostering of cottage industries in the State is one of the functions of the Industrial Trust Fund, whose attention, however, has so far been confined mainly to the handloom industry and a few specialities like the Bidri ware of Bidar and the Himroo factories of Aurangabad But there are a number of other cottage industries such as carpet making, toy making, carpentry, rattan work, dyeing, hosiery, pottery, tanning and leather work A large number of artisans working in their homes in the villages depend on these industries for their livelihood To help them, the Government has sanctioned grants in aid to the extent of Rs 28,000 as a first step

One of the great obstacles in the way of cottage industries is the inability of the artisans to secure a regular market for their articles While the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot solves this problem to the extent of sales within the State, it is felt that there is great scope for these products outside Hyderabad also Thus Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who paid a visit to the Sales Depot recently, mentioned the desirability of finding markets for them not only in India but in overseas countries, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom

It is proposed to open branches of the Sales Depot in the districts. This will make it possible to introduce small scale and cottage industries of one district to another

At the same time arrangements are being made to introduce in Hyderabad the products of Indian provinces where the State's industries may find markets Such arrangements could be made either through the provincial Governments or through emporiums and institutions, or direct with artisans or through their distributors An officer of the Industries and Supply Department of the Government of India who visited Hyderabad recently has promised to help in arranging with provincial emporiums to stock the products of Hyderabad's cottage and small-scale industries In return the State will introduce the products of other provinces in Hyderabad

With a view to securing overseas markets, arrangements have been made with the Government of India for stocking and introducing Hyderabad products in and outside India through the Central Sales Emporium at New Delhi Goods valued at Rs 10,000 have already been despatched It is understood that the Indian Union will endeavour to place all Indian cottage industries products in overseas markets through their agents As an initial step the Government of India propose shipping the goods to New York and Sydney, and gradually the scope of these plans will be extended to other important cities

INDUSTRIAL TRUST FUND

State aid to industries in Hyderabad is regulated by the Industrial Trust Fund, which also assists industrial and technical research, and grants scholarships for training in industrial processes within or outside the State

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JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY

LARGE numbers of political workers had been put in prison by the Laik Ali Government Some of them had not even been brought to trial The care taker Government released all political detenus under trial prisoners and con victs other than Gommunists

The previous Administration had also im posed collective fines on a number of villages and towns on political grounds In other cases property had been confiscated, personnel dis missed and pensions stopped Orders were issued to the Civil Administrators of districts not to proceed with the recovery of collective fines

by coercive methods, to review all such cases and, where fines had already been recovered, to refund them if it was found that injustice had been done. Confiscated property was returned to the owners, dismissed personnel were reinstated, and payment of pensions was resumed.

The Public Meeting Rules of 1356 F, which imposed certain restrictions on the holding of public meetings, were rescinded.

Several jail reforms are being effected.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

One of the surest touchstones of a civilized state is the quality of its judicial administration Justice to be effective must be not only "just" but timely. If it is to be "just," it must be independent of all influences including the executive. If it is to be timely, it must be within easy reach of the people To ensure the first, the caretaker Government has declared its intention to establish the "rule of law" befitting a secular state by acting on the policy of non-interference with the judiciary. To ensure the second, far-reaching changes have been recommended by a special committee constituted by the High Court for this purpose They include the redistribution of the territorial jurisdiction, number and location of courts.

To raise the judiciary to a high level of efficiency, and to save litigants complicated and delaying processes, several reforms have either been introduced already or are under contemplation.

Thus the old Judicial Committee, which had become an anachronism, was dissolved, and was replaced by a Committee to be constituted from time to time by the Chief Justice of the High Court out of a Council consisting of not more than nine members. A new regulation for preferring appeals to the Nizam was promulgated. Fresh rules of appeal to the Council are under contemplation. The new regulation provides that appeals will be allowed before the Council only in cases where the High Court grants a certificate of leave for appeal, or in cases in which the parties obtain special leave for appeal from the Nizam wheo the High Court has refused it.

A special committee composed of High Court judges and members of the Bar has been set up for suggesting changes aod drafting of Letters Patent to replace the High Court Act and Charter. Letters Patent on the lines of those of the Allahabad High Court have been framed.

In response to public demand, certain important changes are proposed in the Civil Courts Act of 1319 F. The antiquated pleaders' examination has been abolished

In order to raise the standard of efficiency and to enable quick disposal of appeals in the High Court, the original civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court is to be abolished, thus providing one more judge to dispose of appeals. The High Court has proposed an amendment to the High Court Act for extending the jurisdiction and powers of a single judge to facilitate quick disposal of pending cases and to save the time of other judges for other work. The old judicial administration of the Sarf-e-khas has been replaced and reorganized, thus relieving the inhabitants of the Sarf-e-khas of their long-standing complaints.

LIQUIDATION OF IGNORANCE

THE foundation of every state, said Diogenes, is the education of its youth Without an adequate plan for education, every other project for the development of happiness, health and material progress must fail

The caretaker Government found 17,000 of the 22,500 villages in Hyderabad State without primary schools It therefore drew up a seven-year plan for the expansion of education under which it was proposed to establish 8,000 primary schools Of these, 200 two-teacher schools and 600 one-teacher experimental schools are to be

opened almost immediately at a cost of Rs 9 lakhs

But it would not do merely to have more schools Of the many factors which can affect the efficiency of an education system, one that determines its success or failure is the existence of sufficient competent teachers

Today in Hyderabad more than 60 per cent of the persons in the teaching profession are untrained Even assuming a high degree of natural aptitude and devotion to work, lack of technical training is a bar to complete efficiency Teaching is difficult work, calling for much more than knowledge of the subject to be taught The tragedy is that, since so many now engaged in teaching have not been fully trained, full use is not made of their ability.

It would be wasteful to invest large sums of money in schools and colleges staffed by inferior teachers If the State is to get the full benefit of the money and effort expended, teachers must be properly trained The Government therefore prepared a ten year plan, costing Rs 8½ lakhs for the training of primary school teachers

Advance in women's education has been slow in Hyderabad, as women teachers are not available in sufficient numbers Of 2,400 women teachers in the Education Department, hardly 800 are trained Under the ten year plan for the training of teachers, however, 50 girl matriculates and 100 girl candidates possessing middle school certificates will be trained annually Each candidate will receive a stipend of Rs 20 per month while under training To encourage girls' education the Government has amended the Education Code permitting headmasters of boys' primary schools to admit girls provided their parents or guardians request this in writing

INSTRUCTION THROUGH MOTHER TONGUE

Hitherto the medium of instruction in all except primary schools has been Urdu In response to longstanding public demand for the imparting of education through the mother tongue, and in view of the changed conditions in the State, the caretaker Government has made provision, from the academic year beginning in June 1949, for instruction through Telugu, Marathi and Kannada in the lower secondary stage of instruction, that is, in the fifth, sixth and seventh classes, in all Government middle schools and high schools In the multi lingual cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in bi lingual towns in the districts, parallel classes will be arranged in these three regional languages and in Hindustani, in those schools where the number of students speaking any one of these languages justifies it

Text books in Hindustani—in Devanagari as well as Persian script—for classes I to IV are in preparation and it is proposed to introduce them in the next academic year Instructions have been issued to all teachers to become conversant with the Devanagari script

The question of medium of higher instruction has provoked much thought and controversy On the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit to Hyderabad the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University announced the decision of the University Council to recommend the replacement,

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from the next academic year, of the medium of Urdu by Hindustani with both Persian and Devanagari scripts. He also announced their proposal to open—as the teaching and financial requirements permitted—parallel classes in the Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese media in the Intermediate colleges at Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga.

A Committee of the University is considering the question of medium of instruction for professional subjects like engineering, medicine, law, etc.

REFORM OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The edifice of the nation is of many fabrics; among these, its universities are of great importance. An advancing state does not, and cannot, neglect to provide for adequate university education.

The Osmania University is therefore being reorganized and reformed. Sanction has been accorded to the opening of a new Department of Hindi in the Faculty of Arts, and the courses of studies proposed for it have been approved.

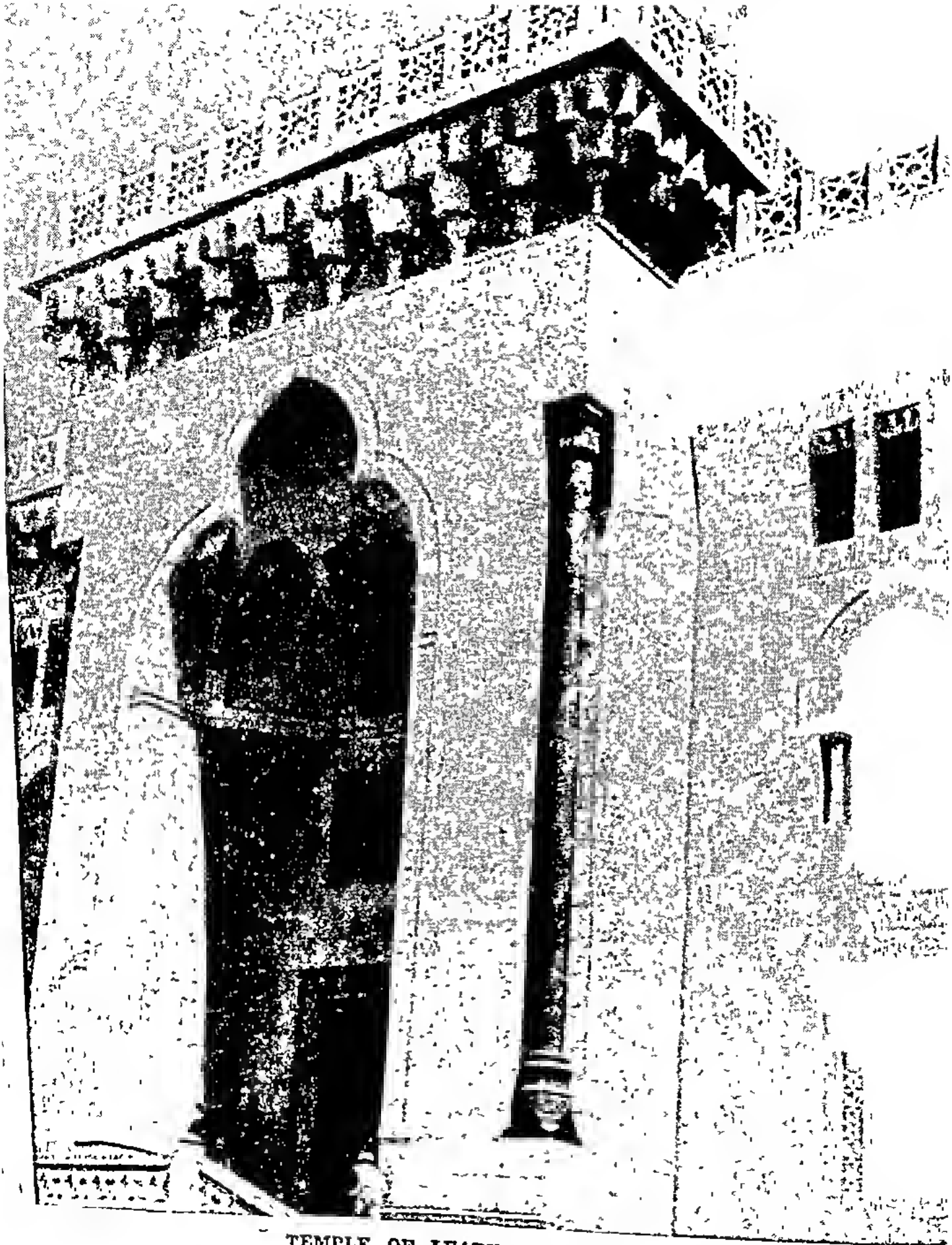
The subject of compulsory theology has been abolished, also its counterpart for non-Muslims —ethics—as it was felt that religion should not be a subject of compulsory study in the collegiate stage. It is proposed to fill the vacuum by a study of the outlines of philosophy and world history for students of science, and of the outlines of science for students of arts.

Also under consideration is the question of better co-ordination between the different stages of education, including a more effective system of bifurcation into technical and vocational institutions, and rapid expansion of the latter; lesser emphasis on the Bachelor's degree, whether of Science or of Arts, for employment in Government offices, and a corresponding expansion of the School of Commerce, whose diplomas would be preferred for employment in Ministerial establishments and offices, as they are both more useful and more apt The University is thinking of recognizing these diplomas, with some conditions, for admission to the degree course. In this matter co-ordination will be required with business and commercial interests, whose co-operation the University hopes to receive.

Before the present year closes it is possible that the University will have on its staff one or two leading scientists, and some visiting Professors may come from foreign universities. International studies will receive a fillip by the proposed creation of a United Nations Association. A University Teachers' Association has been formed.

The Academic Council has proposed that the University should now be an affiliating University and should recognize private colleges under certain rules and conditions which have been passed. This proposal now awaits the approval of the University Council.

But higher education is expensive. To deprive a person of advanced education because he cannot afford it is not only a gross social injustice but a material loss to the community. Talent is precious and must not be wasted. Students who show promise must be assisted in whatever measure may be necessary. The prin-



TEMPLE OF LEARNING — ENTRANCE TO THE ARTS COLL
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

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The Osmania University is therefore being reorganized and reformed Sanction has been accorded to the opening of a new Department of Hindi in the Faculty of Arts and the courses of studies proposed for it have been approved

The subject of compulsory theology has been abolished, also its counterpart for non Muslims —ethics—as it was felt that religion should not be a subject of compulsory study in the collegiate stage. It is proposed to fill the vacuum by a study of the outlines of philosophy and world history for students of science and of the outlines of science for students of arts

Also under consideration is the question of better co-ordination between the different stages of education, including a more effective system of bifurcation into technical and vocational institutions and rapid expansion of the latter, lesser emphasis on the Bachelor's degree whether of Science or of Arts for employment in Government offices and a corresponding expansion of the School of Commerce, whose diplomas would be preferred for employment in Ministerial establishments and offices as they are both more useful and more apt The University is thinking of recognizing these diplomas, with some conditions, for admission to the degree course In this matter co ordination will be required with business and commercial interests, whose co operation the University hopes to receive

Before the present year closes it is possible that the University will have on its staff one or two leading scientists and some visiting Professors may come from foreign universities International studies will receive a fillip by the proposed creation of a United Nations Association A University Teachers Association has been formed

The Academic Council has proposed that the University should now be an affiliating University and should recognize private colleges under certain rules and conditions which have been passed This proposal now awaits the approval of the University Council

But higher education is expensive To deprive a person of advanced education because he cannot afford it is not only a gross social injustice but a material loss to the community Talent is precious and must not be wasted. Students who show promise must be assisted in whatever measure may be necessary The pro-

ciple of providing material help to scholars is as old as civilization, and is sound policy, since its harvest goes back to the community that gives this aid. Recognizing this, the caretaker Government has sent several scholars and deputationists abroad for higher studies and technical training. On their return they will without doubt contribute to the progress and development of the State and the country. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been earmarked this year for European and American scholarships and deputations, while the award of Asiatic scholarships and grant of educational loans are also under consideration.

Children are the nation's most valuable asset, and measures for their well-being must be regarded as the premiums to be paid on the insurance policy of the nation's destiny. If those premiums are high, they must still be paid, for this is a policy that must be never allowed to lapse. The Government of Hyderabad is very conscious of this fact and is doing everything possible to foster education on the right lines. Even the Excess Profits Tax funds have been drawn upon to help educational institutions. Five and half lakhs of rupees were granted out of the proceeds of this tax this year to various educational, social and other charitable institutions. The objects for which the grants were sanctioned included the construction or extension of schools and hostels, the supply of free food, accommodation and books, the purchase of laboratory equipment, the uplift of poor women, and support to patients. One institution was granted a thousand rupees for the translation of the Quran.

POWER, LIGHT, WATER

FOOD, power, roads and housing are the four important co-ordinates that determine a prosperous state But all four raise a major problem in the field of public works: for more food, there must be adequate irrigation; for power and light, rivers and canals must be harnessed to the electric chariot, for roads and housing, construction work must not only be undertaken, it must also proceed unhampered.

All this means utilizing the vast natural resources of Hyderabad, plans for whose full-scale

all-round development have now received a fresh impetus

Determined that Hyderabad shall be replete with all modern amenities, the Government has charged the Public Works Department with carrying through many multi purpose projects in as short a period of time as possible

The design for Hyderabad's prosperity, now remodelled and made all embracing, envisages

the immediate irrigation of 2,45,000 acres,

the ultimate production of 5,78,000 tons of food;

the development of over 5 00,000 kilowatts through hydro power alone,

girdling the State with an electric grid linking thermal and hydro power stations,

the construction of eight major bridges over the Godavari, the Penganga, the Krishna and the Tungabhadra,

the construction of roads on a 20 year basis with a target over 25 000 miles, and

the immediate construction of 2 000 houses in the capital and long term planning for over 20,000 small and middle sized houses in various localities

The rush schemes will take two to five years, though full development of all schemes may run to over two decades

IRRIGATION

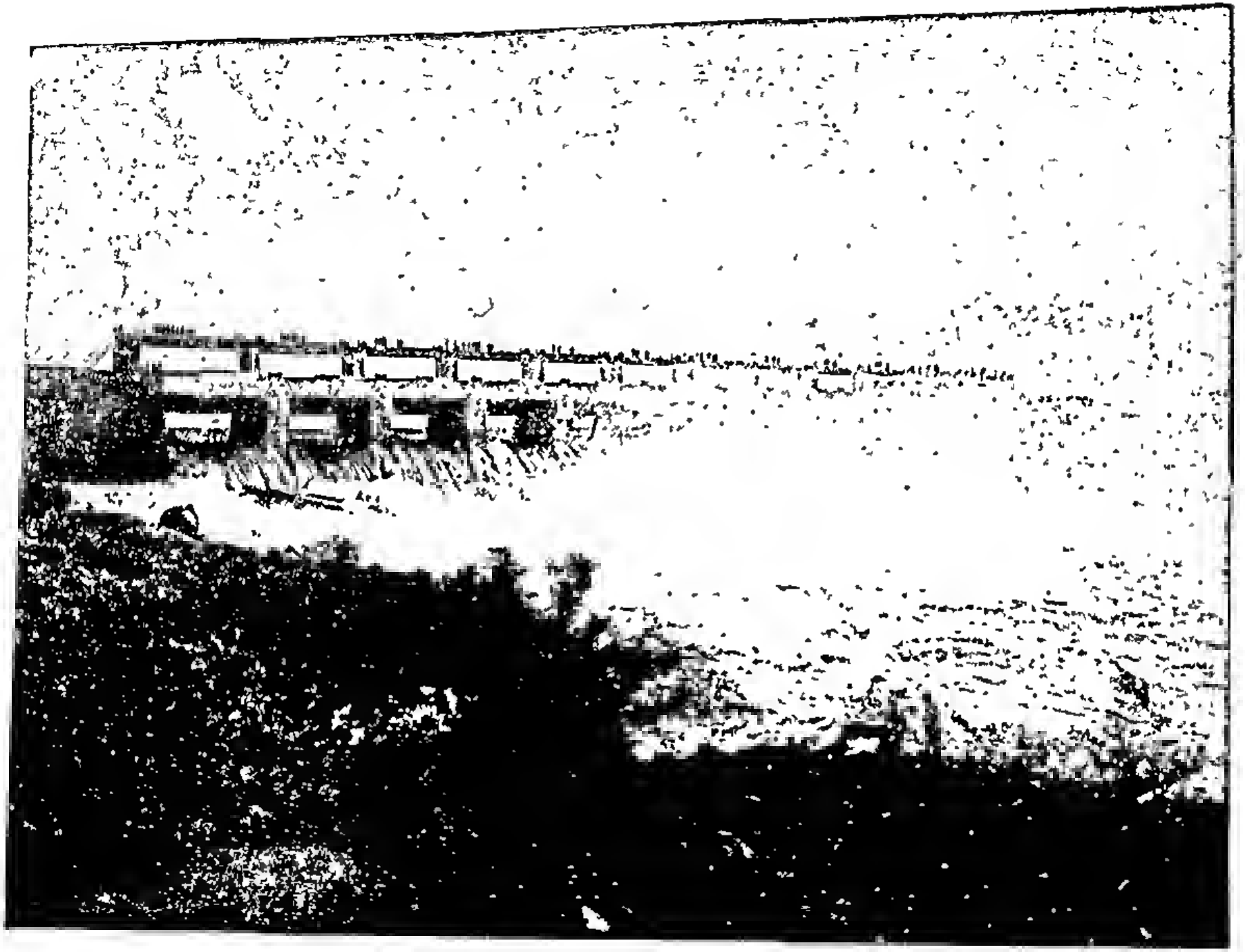
Alive to the need of feeding a growing population of 170,00,000 and eliminating food shortages of the order of one lakh tons, the Government has prepared an ambitious programme of irrigation works, both major and minor, at various places in the State

Five projects already under construction will serve 16,122 acres, estimated to yield 5,400 tons of foodgrains, while work is just beginning on five other projects which will irrigate 16,735 acres meant to yield 5 600 tons Estimates are ready for works which will serve an area of 52 450 acres yielding 17,000 tons of foodgrains, while sanction has been obtained for construction of work in Marathwada which will irrigate 29 825 acres and produce 7,000 tons of foodgrains Sanction is awaited for another scheme which covers 3 465 acres with a food production capacity of 1,100 tons

The Godavari Valley Development scheme is one of the most ambitious projects undertaken by the Government The scheme will cost 75 crores of rupees and will channelize the waters of the Godavari and its tributaries for irrigating vast areas mainly in three districts, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal, and for generating electric power at various places G V D is the name of the controlling organization which will be on the lines of the famous T V A in America, and the Indian Damodar Valley Authority.

The next in importance are the Tungabhadra irrigation *cum* hydro power project and the Nizamsagar hydro power project

The Tungabhadra project is a joint scheme



NIZAMSAGAR SLUICES

between the Hyderabad and Madras Governments. The Rajolibanda diversion scheme is also a part of the Tungabhadra project The execution of both these projects is in full swing, and when completed they will provide 125,000 tons of foodgrains They are expected to be completed in four years.

Several other minor reservoir projects at 31 different places are under investigation by the survey divisions of Minor Irrigation Project Circles. These schemes, investigation into which can be completed within the next few months, are capable of irrigating a total area of 1,07,000 acres, yielding 35,000 tons of rice. All these schemes, if taken up, can be completed in two to three years.

A programme has also been drawn up for the survey and estimate of 1,003 tanks with a total ayacut of 70,109 acres under these tanks Out of them, 380 tanks are included in the programme of survey by the T.R.S Division.

Major projects which are being recast are the Poorna, the Bhima, the Upper Krishna, the Lower Krishna and the Penganga projects.

These projects when completed will provide food to the extent of 3,75,000 tons, but their full development will take about ten to 20 years.

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY

The natural resources of Hyderabad provide ample scope for developing electricity for power and light, and many major and minor projects are being rapidly carried through so that every citizen of Hyderabad may benefit from the services of electricity The tempo of industrial development will also increase when cheap electricity is readily available throughout the State.

The potential water power in the State is 790,000 kilowatts, of which 500,000 are to be captured at present.

The major water power projects at Nizamsagar and the Tungabhadra have already been taken in hand by the Public Works Department. Among the others are the Godavari and Penganga projects and the Krishna project.

Nizamsagar is serving irrigation purposes, but now the water flowing in or out of the reservoir is to be utilized for generating hydro-electricity, and orders for machinery, plant and equipment have been placed Maximum power that can be generated under this scheme is 15,000 KW. The power house consists of Feathering propeller type water turbines Three such turbines will be installed, each connected to a 5,000 KW generator. The generation voltage is 11,000, which will be stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission All the available power will be transmitted to Hyderabad over a double circuit transmission line to supplement the Hussain Sagar thermal power station.

Provision has been made in the design of the transmission line to handle power from the Devanoor Development also, when that comes into commission The tie-up will take place at Papannapet, which is about 20 miles from the Nizamsagar Development and also 20 miles from the site of the Devanoor power house which will generate 32,000 kilowatts.

The Devanoor development will be on the Manjira river, 107 miles upstream of Nizamsagar. The fall of the river bed on this stretch is 375 feet—a feature which lends itself admirably for power development.

The reservoir on the Tungabhadra is being built jointly by the Hyderabad and Madras Governments, but each Government will have its own power house. Hyderabad's power house will generate 30,000 kilowatts whose voltage will be stepped up to 132,000 volts and transmitted to Raichur, Gulbarga, Shahabad, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad The machinery and equipment will be the same as for Nizamsagar.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

Under G.V.D. the Godavari main project has 11 power sites of major and minor importance. These are at: Kawalguda site 45,000 K.W.; North Bank Canal Developments (four in number) 60,000 KW; South Bank Canal Developments (two in number) 40,000 KW; and South Power Branch Developments (four in number) 30,000 KW.

The lower Godavari will also be harnessed at a site where there is a drop of 120 feet to produce 200,000 KW. From the Poorna and the Penganga developments 6,000 and 30,000 KW are proposed to be generated respectively.

The details of the Krishna project are still to be worked out, but the upper and lower Krishna hydro-power houses will be able to generate 100,000 KW each, though in the initial stages only 50,000 KW will be generated in each place.

Other sites are at Trimalapuram, Ipra and a ridge near Raichur. All these sites are on canals from the Tungabhadra. Trimalapuram, which is on the first drop of the main canal, can generate 54,000 KW. Water from the main canal will be utilized twice at Basawapatnam and Ipra for generating electricity, while the water is led on to the lower Krishna. The generating capacities will be 18,000 and 14,000 kilowatts respectively.

At the Raichur ridge, the Tungabhadra canal falls through a drop of 82.5 feet with a discharge of 1,334 cusecs, which will be utilized to generate about 10,000 KW.

ELECTRIFICATION

The development of hydro-power will take time, but the citizen needs electricity right now for industrial purposes as well as for his street and his home. The Government has therefore planned to set up thermal power stations and nursery power plants to meet modern needs.

The Hyderabad power station is to be expanded at a cost of Rs 50,00,000 so as to raise its capacity to 26,000 kilowatts. At Azamabad a mammoth power station is to be built. Meanwhile temporary arrangements are being made to supply Khammamet, Dornakal, Garla and Mahbubabad with electricity from the Singareni collieries whence a 33-kilovolt transmission line will be laid.

Electrification of Jalna is contemplated, while a 45-mile electric line from Hyderabad will supply electricity to Vikarabad, Shankerpalli and the Ananthagiri tuberculosis sanatorium,

Work on the Azamabad thermal power scheme has been taken in hand and a power station is being erected at Ramagundam in the Godavari valley area. Ramagundam is also to be developed as an industrial town, as it is in the vicinity of coal mines. Cheap coal means cheap electricity. The ultimate capacity of the station will be 152,000 kilowatts, which will give it a high place among super thermal stations in India. At the moment, however, it will generate only 37,500 kilowatts. The cost of the station will be Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Electricity from hydro as well as thermal power stations will be linked up and distributed throughout the State on a grid system. The scheme for planning the State grid to transmit electric power to various load centres is already in hand. The grid will be designed for the primary distribution voltages of 132,000 and 66,000. The secondary distribution voltages will be 33,000, 22,000 and 11,000. The important links will be the Nizamsagar and Hyderabad tie-up, with a subsidiary Devanoor link, for which a 70-mile-long 66 KV transmission line is to be laid at a cost of Rs 45,00,000 From Tungabhadra stations power lines will transmit electricity to Raichur, Gulbarga, Shahabad, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad. A 90 mile transmission line will carry power from Azamabad to Warangal and Karimnagar. Azamabad station will also be linked up with hydro- electric stations in the Godavari area when they start functioning.

Electrification of Parbhani, Manwat, Sailu and Poorna is also contemplated by taking a line from Nanded, while Armoor and Bodhan will get electric supply from Nizamabad.

As it will take time to install the generating plants at Azamabad station and commission them, an auxiliary scheme has also been proposed for the establishment of "nursery" power plants. The purpose of this scheme is to provide electricity as early as possible to areas that will be eventually covered by the transmission lines from Azamabad, and also to build up loads for the power station.

These nursey power plants consist of portable generating sets run on diesel oil. They can be easily installed at any place and having built up load, can switch the load over to the transmission lines from Azamabad and be moved over to another place.

ROADS

For the first time in history, Hyderabad's road system is to be linked up with the Indian network and all great rivers on the frontiers are to be bridged. Hitherto absence of bridges has not only stood in the way of free flow of traffic but caused great hardships resulting from bottlenecks at river crossings.

Eight main bridges are to be built. The great Godavari will be bridged at Toka and Paithan in Aurangabad and at Manchiriyal in Adilabad. At Vazirabad in Nalgonda the Nakrikal-Guntur road will be carried over the Krishna, while at Yaparla the Krishna will be bridged again to carry the Hyderabad-Kurnool road. A bridge on the Tungabhadra at Madhvaram will establish through road connection between Hyderabad and Bangalore. Two bridges will be over the Penganga at Kamai on the Hyderabad-Nagpur road and at Rajura

on the Hyderabad Chanda road Estimates have been made only for five of the bridges which will cost Rs 1,41,00,000

Sixteen metal roads with a milage of 410 are under construction They will cost Rs 1,16,64 847 Among these the important roads are the 62 mile Gulbarga Kodangal road, the 47 mile Bhalki Nilanga road (Bidar), the Gangakhed Palam Loha road (Parbhani), the Jalna Mantha road, and the Yergira Ij Alampur road, Raichur In addition, roads urgently needed for the development of industries or opening up the country and other requirements under the post war road development schemes are also under contemplation Some of these roads are the Asifabad station road to Kothapet in Adilabad the Sailu Ashti Jamb road in Parbhani the Dhammapet Paloncha road in Warangal and the Siddipet Elkaturthi road in Medak The total milage will be 62, and the cost over Rs 40 00 000

As a relief measure for the rehabilitation of sufferers seven roads are to be constructed in Osmanabad and Bidar These works will be run on famine relief lines so that displaced villagers are helped to resettle and resume normal activities in their villages The total milage of these roads is 87

In order to facilitate the mopping up of Communists, temporary fair weather roads have been taken up These roads are the Siddipet—Nandanur road, the Ramangad—Jagdevpur road and the Kuknurpalli—Vemalghat road, all in Medak district

In addition over 70 bridges and culverts in nine districts, but mainly in Nalgonda, which were damaged by Communists or Razakars, are being repaired and rebuilt A provision of Rs 10,00,000 has been made in the budget for this purpose

Dust proofing of various roads cement concreting of four roads radiating from Hyderabad to Sholapur, Nagpur, Masulipatam and Kurnool, and maintenance and repair works are proceeding apace throughout the State

The ultimate target is to raise the present road milage from 5 423 to 25 000 spread over 20 years and carried out in four panels The entire scheme involves an expenditure of 44 crores of rupees while the bill for Indo Hyderabad road link up, and bridging is expected to cost 200 lakhs of rupees

FOR THE VILLAGER'S WELFARE

THROUGH different agencies the Government of Hyderabad is working for the welfare of the humble but all important villager

"If co-operation fails, there will fail the best hope of rural India," remarked the Royal Commission on Agriculture In Hyderabad the co-operative movement has taken strong root Co-operative societies not only provide the cultivator with working capital and credit at low rates of interest, they are multi purpose institutions which serve him in many ways They help him, for example, in obtaining his agricultural requirements at rock bottom prices, in the market-

ing of his produce, and in securing a fair price for it. Grain banks lend him foodgrains and seeds as co-operative credit societies lend him money; it is expected that the next few years will see the establishment of a grain bank in every village of the State. During the period under review 48 weavers' co-operative societies were set up for the distribution of yarn.

Consumer stores in the city are being reorganized and credit societies have been approached to start consumer co-operative societies. They have decided not only to organize consumer stores but also a central wholesale institution called the Consumers' Co-operative Association.

An important proposal concerns the formation of a Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association which will embrace the entire rural co-operative movement of the State and act as the central multi-purpose organization for the marketing of agricultural produce, the supply of agricultural needs, and similar activities.

The administration of the Central Co operative Union has been overhauled and its constitution is being revised To further co-operative education, the Government has sanctioned certain proposals by which a percentage of the profits of co-operative societies is earmarked for contribution to an Education Fund The entire Co-operative Act has been revised and is before the Government for sanction.

A scheme aiming at the creation of model villages throughout the State has been approved by the Government Model villages cannot be built in a day, and involve intensive reconstruction work. A start has been made with a pilot project embracing 12 villages in the Huzurabad taluqa of Karimnagar district.

AGRICULTURE

To help the farmer to grow more and better crops, the Agriculture Department has been carrying out large-scale research and experimentation. Cotton improvement work is being done by a special staff which is partly paid by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In the Nanded district 40,000 acres of land are being supervised with a view to maintaining the purity of a certain strain of cotton from which the famous Dacca muslin is manufactured.

Research on pulse crops is being carried out under a scheme financed jointly by the Hyderabad Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

A scheme called the Hyderabad Rice Improvement Scheme has also been functioning with the financial help of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for evolving prolific and long-duration varieties A survey of rice in the Nizamsagar tract has just been completed.

One of the biggest and most important schemes is the All-India Castor Improvement Scheme, financed jointly, again, by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Hyderabad Government. Under this scheme a valuable improved strain of castor giving a high yield per acre and containing about 52 per cent of oil has been evolved and released to the cultivators of the State, while several other strains have been sent out for trial in the castor-growing provinces and States of India and in foreign

countries A special scheme sponsored by the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been in operation for the multiplication and distribution of the seed of the improved castor in the Mahbubnagar district

As the result of these research schemes, large areas were brought under improved varieties of rice (2 50,000 acres), jawar (12 000 acres), wheat (12,000 acres), cotton (6,50,000 acres), castor (8,000 acres) and groundnut (19,00,000 acres)

Analytical work was done on plant improvement and soil management Soil survey and research was carried out in the Nizamabad district, the Dindi Project tract and the Tungabhadra Research Station at Dharesugur

Work on the control of insect pests made good progress The study of the storage pests of jawar was concluded Of two special schemes for the study of pests of sugarcane and castor crops, the latter scheme has been completed

Experiments were made to find out the most suitable foreign breeds of fowls and also to improve the local breeds Two such breeds, Ibrahimpatan White and Gadwal Red, have shown much promise With a decrease in the number of poultry from 100 00,000 in 1940 to 48,00 000 in 1945, and no improvement up to 1948, there is much scope for the poultry farming industry in the State

Experiments were conducted to ascertain the most suitable and remunerative varieties of fruits and vegetables for the State. Special attention was devoted to the improvement of custard apples at Sangareddi and to research on grapes in Aurangabad This work was financed jointly by the Hyderabad Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

But all this research would be mostly wasted if the peasants were not able to appreciate its value and to make practical use of it Therefore grant in aid farms were established on cultivators' lands for carrying out simple experiments and demonstrations A large number of demonstration plots were arranged for demonstration of improvements to be introduced Shows and demonstrations were held at the various Departmental farms and on the occasion of public gatherings

The Grow More Food Campaign continued its efforts to increase production by means of (a) increasing the yield of existing areas of foodgrains by using improved seed and manure and also increased irrigation facilities, and (b) reclaiming culturable waste land for growing food crops The increase in food production resulting from the use of improved seeds and manures is estimated at 11,582 tons Culturable waste lands in the districts of Atraf e-Balda, Nizamabad, Parbhani and Nalgonda were ploughed by Departmental tractors and 260 acres of land were reclaimed

An investigation was started into the failure of the Nizamsagar reservoir scheme to bring under cultivation 2,75 000 acres of land as planned It is proposed to convert new lands under Nizamsagar into wet areas and induce farmers who grow dry crops on lands suitable for wet crops, to take up the cultivation of rice or garden crops

Irrigation facilities afforded for the cultivation of paddy under the recently completed projects, and also under the tanks and old wells newly repaired, were taken advantage of. Well-boring has also been carried out to sink bores in the existing irrigation wells for recouping water supply and also to restore lost supplies. Oil engine pumping sets were supplied to the cultivators for lifting water for irrigation purposes.

Growing of vegetables and fruits was greatly encouraged. Eight hundred fruit plants and numerous varieties of vegetable seeds were sold to cultivators.

Farmers' boys were given training in practical agriculture at Government farms A class for training boys in the running and maintenance of oil engines and the working of pumping sets was conducted. An Agricultural High School has been working at the Government Main Farm at Parbhani. A College of Agriculture is functioning at Adigmet in the Osmania University grounds.

Through the Marketing Department the Government supervises regulated markets to safeguard the interests of the cultivator. Marketing surveys are made of agricultural commodities, and new trade centres are studied so as to bring under control as many agricultural markets as possible. There are 42 regulated markets, all of which are working satisfactorily.

LIVESTOCK

Special efforts were made to improve the livestock in the State. Besides the three breeding farms at Hingoli, Himayatsagar and Mahbubnagar, three more are being established in Karimnagar, Udgir and Aurangabad. Seventeen Deoni cattle were exhibited at the All-India Cattle Show at Delhi, and eight of them won prizes, one Deoni bull securing the breed championship.

Twenty-one hospitals and dispensaries spread over the State look after the health of the animals. Regular supplies of medicine have been maintained to these hospitals and dispensaries. Investigations were made into poultry diseases and very useful results were obtained bearing on the dreaded Ranikhet disease. A scheme for the establishment of a centre for the production of vaccine for the prevention of this disease is being examined by the Government. A scheme to combat liverfluke disease in the Nizamsagar canal irrigated area was sanctioned An institute has been established for the manufacture of vaccines and sera, both for prophylactic and curative purposes There are only three such other institutes in the whole of India—in the United Provinces, Bangalore and Madras.

FISHERIES

The importance of fish as one of the items in a good diet was not overlooked. Ninety five different food fishes, of which 30 are good eatable varieties, were discovered. Tanks have been acquired for leasing out to fishermen on the condition that after satisfying local requirements they should supply the balance to the Fisheries Department at fixed rates "Murrel" fingerlings are distributed free to fishermen every year for stocking purposes.

For the convenience of the public a sales section is run on the premises of the Fisheries De-

partment, which has also organized a system of house-to-house delivery of fish. The Department controls the fish markets, the chief of which are Bolarum, Secunderabad and Begum Bazar. There is a model fish farm at Hussain Sagar, where exotic fish are stocked.

A scheme to take over all tanks in the State under the direct supervision of the Department is under consideration. In order to make fresh fish available in all parts of the State, plans are under way to speed up transport and install cold storage plants.

FOREST WEALTH

The romance and practical use of forests are not generally known. The use of forest regions may perhaps best be stated in the phraseology adopted by the International Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific, which met in Mysore recently:

to maintain regular flow in rivers and mitigate the severity of floods;

to provide forest produce for rural and urban populations;

to sustain essential services and industrial development;

to maintain all lands that would deteriorate or would be less productive if put to any other use; and

to prevent soil erosion

Seneca says: "An age builds up cities; an hour destroys them In a moment the ashes are made, but a forest is a long time growing" The merging of Crown and private forests in the Diwani (Government-administered area) during the period under review meant to the Government a gain of 100 years in time and 25 crores of rupees in money. The sudden emergence of four to five thousand square miles of mature forests for the exploitation of the public at large is an event of no mean order.

Before the Police Action unrest in the forest areas was so great that it was impossible to maintain the working of coupes, and all forest operations were at a standstill Revenue had dwindled to about half. Now normal conditions once again obtain and the revenue is expected to rise to its normal level

Large-scale afforestation schemes are under way, of which those relating to irrigated plantations under the Tungabhadra, Godavari and Nizamsagar, and the dry plantations in the vicinity of Hyderabad city which provide firewood for the growing city population, deserve special mention Under these schemes vast areas are being set aside for irrigated plantations The object of these plantations is to provide cheap fuel, and small timber and pasture lands for the immediate needs of the rural population. In addition a large scheme of village plantations is to be taken up throughout the State. It is proposed in this scheme to form miniature forests in each village or group of villages The area so set aside is to be at least 10 to 15 per cent of the village area When it is remembered that there are more than 22,000 villages in the State, the immensity of the scheme may be realized The following is the acreage to be tackled under the various schemes:—

2,00,000 acres under the Godavari scheme

1,50,000 acres under the Tungabhadra scheme

20,000 acres under the Nizamsagar scheme

20,000 acres under the Penganga schems

1,00,000 acres in Bidar, Raichur, Osmanabad and Bir districts

80,000 acres in the vicinity of Hyderabad city.

WELFARE OF TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The caretaker Government stepped up the activities of the Social Service Department which is concerned with the welfare of the aboriginal and other backward rural population of the State The policy of the Government towards these classes was stated in a message from the Military Governor to the Gonds of Adilabad district on the occasion of their annual fair at Keslapur. The message declared that the policy of the Government was to extend the social service schemes and to help and protect all who were in need, so that all of them might take part in building a strong and healthy State. Sri Atram Bhimu, the Gond patel of Seti Harapnur, speaking on behalf of the tribes, thanked the Military Governor, expressed appreciation of the Government's work, and pledged the loyalty of the tribesmen.

The schemes of the Government for the welfare of these backward classes touch their lives at all angles—economic, social, educational, health and political.

THE GOONDAS WILL BE PUT DOWN

JUST as it is possible to give a dog a bad name and hang him, it is possible to give a dog a good name—or at least a pompous one—and glorify him. This is what has been happening in Hyderabad in the matter of Communism. Under the sheltering cloak of an attractive ideology, goondas and gangsters have been marauding the countryside (particularly in the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal) and making the lives of honest people impossible.

The feudal conditions that prevailed in the State before the caretaker Government came in provided fertile soil for the activities of these

criminal elements. The political strategy of the last regime, which led to the removal of the ban on the Communist Party, further helped them. When the terrorist Razakars came into being, many of the Communists found it advantageous to make common cause with them and oppress the innocent.

The dislocation following the Police Action was quickly turned by these goondas to their own advantage. They went about "distributing" land and dispensing (with) law and justice. Rightful owners of land were driven away or done to death, and their lands were given to others, who were told that the good earth belonged to them. They were not told, however, how long it would remain in their possession.

In return for these benefactions handed out by them, the "Communist" goondas thought themselves free to indulge in orgies of arson, loot and murder. They destroyed houses, mowed down smiling crops, seized cattle, and murdered in cold blood those who dared refuse to subscribe to their creed. In some cases even murder did not meet their idea of sadistic delight, and they cut up the bodies of their victims and left them to suffer pain and agony. At a time when it was most important to build, they burned. At a time when food was precious, they destroyed it. At a time when order and peace were of supreme importance, they deliberately created disorder and confusion.

And all this they called Communism.

In this process of doing good to others, of course, they could not help doing some good to themselves. To save the ignorant people from being robbed by the landowners and the Government, they appropriated their money by collecting funds out of their hard-earned annas. It was of course an accident that many of them, after amassing large fortunes, abandoned the movement and tried to live under false names. Thus Thumma Sesayya, the notorious "Communist" leader who was arrested in a nursing home in Madras, is reputed to be worth seven lakhs of rupees. It was his plan to leave Hyderabad State for good and live a luxurious life in Madras. But destiny shaped the end even of this defiant personage.

Now, no Government worth the name could have tolerated this state of affairs. Realizing the seriousness of the menace, the caretaker Government adopted prompt and stern measures to put it down. The police and military organized a great campaign against the goondas to track them down and liquidate them. Incessant raids were carried out on their hideouts; and the criminals were pursued and apprehended in large numbers. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered from them.

So striking was the success of these operations that soon over large tracts of territory the writ of the so-called Communists ran no more. In many instances lands were returned to their rightful owners. The people took heart again and, casting off fear, rendered full co-operation and assistance to the police and military by giving information, keeping vigil, forming defence parties and denying the goondas all co-operation. Today the sight of a son of the soil pursuing and apprehending a "Communist" goonda and handing him over to the police is not uncommon.

The Government felt, however, that physical

DESTRUCTION — THIS IS WHAT THE COMMUNISTS OF HYDERABAD HAVE TO OFFER TO THE PEOPLE

action was not the only way or even the best way of dealing with the "Communist" menace. In fact it would have preferred to avoid violence and it was with some reluctance that force was at all used. The root of the matter was the discontent among the peasantry over their treatment by the landlords. Therefore, while carrying on military and police operations against the goondas, simultaneously the Government set in motion a programme of widespread reforms aimed at improving the lot of the tiller of the soil. The Sarf-e-khas, the Nizam's crown lands, worth nearly three crores of rupees, were taken over by the Government, to be worked solely for the benefit of the people. The programme included similar acquisition of Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans, those relics of feudalism which for years had stood between the people and happiness. At the same time the Government ordered an investigation into agrarian conditions with a view to effecting agrarian reforms. In this way the peasant was made to realize that the Government was his own and that his interests would never be jeopardized.

Already considerable success has been attained in the campaign against the "Communists." The backbone of the movement is broken. But the legacy left to the present Government was so bad that it cannot be said that all is over. Wickedness has a way of prolonging its life to the uttermost limit. But the Government is very confident, the more so because it knows that it has the moral support and strength of all right-thinking citizens. It is becoming increasingly clear that the people, even more than the Government, will refuse to tolerate those whose religion is sedition, whose creed is violence, whose weapon is sabotage, and whose end is anarchy.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

THE ultimate responsibility for the kind of government we are going to have must rest, not with Governments or *men in public life*, but with the common man and the common woman. Appreciating this concept of modern democracy, the Hyderabad Government, while still engaged in the task of maintenance of law and order and provision of relief to the thousands of displaced persons, lost no time in devising measures for the free expression of the will of the people. This could obviously best be done by constituting a fully responsible body elected by the people on the basis of adult

suffrage. So preparations were set afoot for the convening of a Constituent Assembly which would frame a constitution for the State.

The setting-up of the Assembly involved the usual formalities. These included the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies, the nomination of candidates, and the conduct of elections.

Accordingly, on December 4, 1948, by order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the old Hyderabad Legislative Assembly was dissolved His Exalted Highness also issued a *farman* calling upon all officers and subjects of Hyderabad State to render full assistance and co-operation in the measures to be taken for the preparation of the electoral rolls for the Constituent Assembly. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly Regulation was promulgated, providing for the appointment of an Election Commissioner and authorizing him, subject to the approval of the Military Governor, to go ahead with the necessary preparations for setting up the Constituent Assembly.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS—

The first stage in this task was the preparation of electoral rolls Electoral Rules were made, providing for the appointment of Registering Officers, specifying the necessary franchise qualifications and the form in which the electoral rolls were to be prepared, and indicating the language to be adopted for the rolls in the different linguistic areas of the State.

The name of every person who had completed the age of 21 years on January 1, 1948, was a subject of Hyderabad State by birth or domicile, and had resided for 180 days during the year 1947 in a particular area, was to be included in the electoral rolls. Domicile implied continuous residence in the State for not less than five years prior to January 1, 1948, together with the intention on the part of the person concerned to make the State his permanent home. The residential qualification required that the person must have resided in the electoral unit concerned for not less than 180 days in the aggregate during the year 1947. This proviso enabled the inclusion in the electoral rolls of all *bona fide* residents of Hyderabad State who might have been obliged to leave the State during the disturbances, and the exclusion of all persons who migrated into the State from outside during the same period.

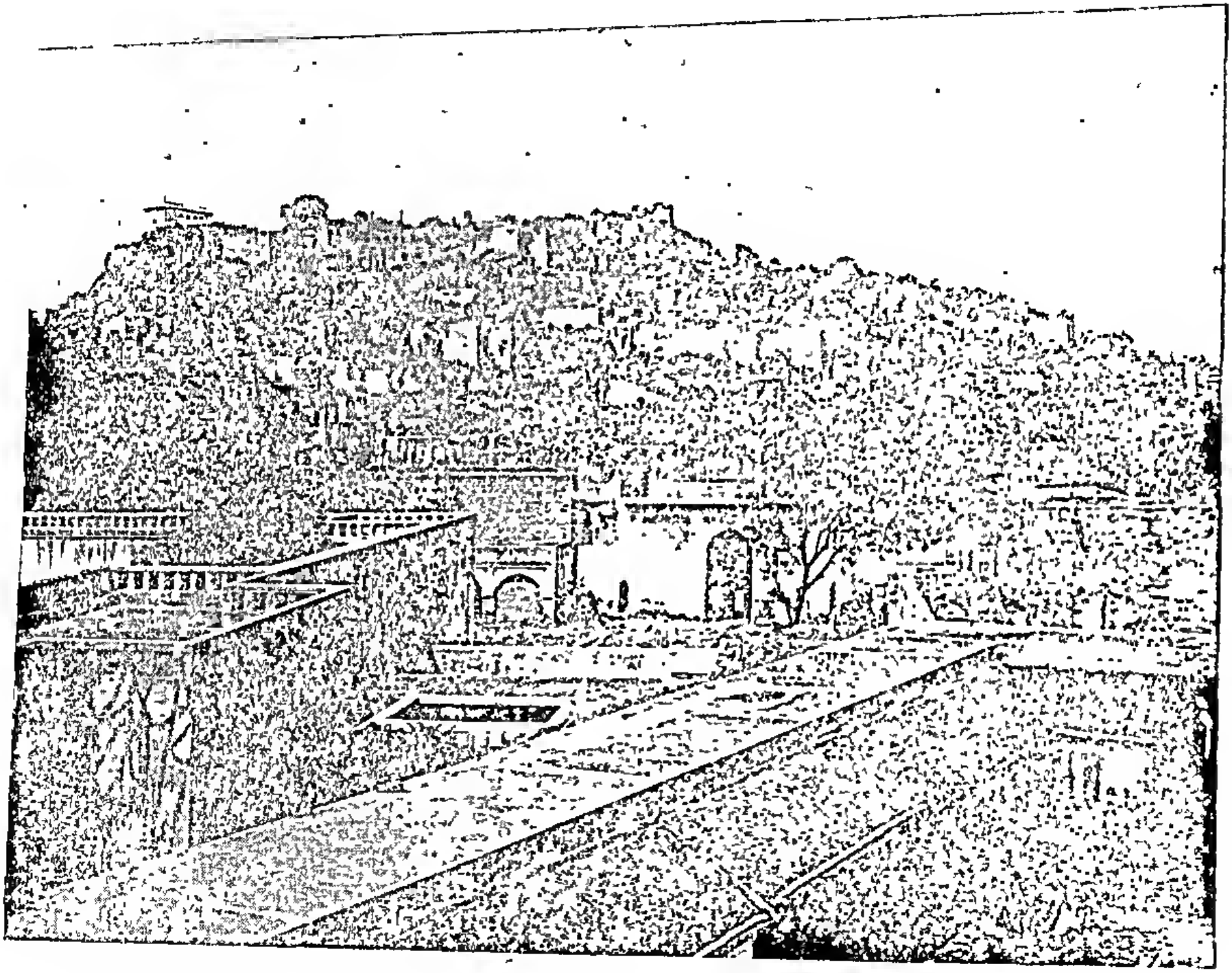
In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad the municipal authorities were put in charge of the work of preparing electoral rolls. In the districts the responsibility was the Civil Administrators'. The Civil Administrators were also responsible for all non-Diwani areas within the geographical limits of their respective districts. It was decided that in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad the rolls would be written both in Urdu and in English, and in the districts—including both urban and rural areas—in the regional language of the area concerned. For the purpose of determining the regional language in particular areas, a taluqa was taken as the unit. Of the State's total population of 163,38,534, Telugu is the mother tongue of 75,29,229 people, Marathi of 39,47,089, Urdu of 21,87,005, and Kannada of 17,24,180 Except for the Urdu-speaking population, which is scattered all over the State, the other three groups are more or less concentrated in distinct

areas, and there was therefore not much difficulty in determining the regional languages of different areas.

The preparation of electoral rolls was in turn divided into two stages. The first stage—the numbering of houses in villages, towns and cities—has been completed in all districts The second stage—the registration of voters on the basis of house-numbering—has also made considerable progress, 70,00,000 voters having been registered.

A sum of Rs. 34,00,000 has been earmarked for expenditure in connection with the Constituent Assembly elections.

As has been authoritatively declared so often, the future of Hyderabad State is in the hands of the people of Hyderabad State and will be determined by them. The Constituent Assembly will be the instrument for shaping that future. The people know the issues at stake. At all times the right to vote constitutes one of the basic privileges of every citizen, and the exercise of that right one of the primary obligations. Every voter in Hyderabad owes it to himself, to his State and to his country to exercise his franchise in the forthcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly and thus help to shape that future to which he looks forward with so much confidence and hope.



GOLCONDA FORT

THE ARMY

FOLLOWING the decision to reduce the strength of the Hyderabad Army approximately to what it was before 1939 steps had to be taken for demobilization and reorganization For this purpose a Demobilization Directorate was set up First to be released were Pakistan and Indian Union nationals followed gradually by other categories of personnel There were also some voluntary releases in the normal course In this way, by April 1, 1949,

the required reduction in the Army had been effected.

The following statement shows the actual strength of the Hyderabad Army on September 1, 1948, and the present authorized strength:—

Categories	Strength on September 1, 1948	Future authorized strength
Officers	429	314
Cadets	68	20
Sub-Commissioned Officers	568	384
Warrant Officers	42	24
Other Ranks	16,763	9,693
Total	17,870	10,435

The following statement shows personnel who had to be demobilized in accordance with the above programme and personnel who have actually been demobilized:

Categories	To be demobbed	Actually demobbed
Officers	115	145
Cadets	48	25
Sub-Commissioned Officers	184	221
Warrant Officers	18	16
Other Ranks	7,070	7,717
Total	7,435	8,124

Payment of relief benefits to all released personnel has been made.

The strength of the Nazm-e-Jamiat (Irregular Forces) on September 15, 1948, was 6,282. Of these, 3,490 have been released The Nazm-e Jamiat included 3,800 Arabs About half of these were Mulkis (natives of Hyderabad either by birth or by domicile) but the rest were not. Release of Mulkis did not present any difficulty, but the programme of demobilization of non-Mulkis could not be strictly followed, as arrangements for their repatriation were not complete. However, so far 489 non-Mulki personnel have been paid all their dues and repatriated to Western Protectorate (Aden).

The Paigah forces are being similarly disbanded.

For the absorption of ex-servicemen in civil appointments close liaison has been maintained with the Director of Resettlement and Employment. The Army runs a resettlement training centre to provide vocational training for those serving soldiers who are about to be discharged, in order to help resettle them in civil life.

During the Police Action withdrawal of troops from the borders and the districts resulted in heavy loss of Government money and army stores. Army personnel also lost their personal effects. The caretaker Government came to their rescue by sanctioning Rs. 47 lakhs for distribution to all army personnel, irrespective of rank and grade, towards advance salary for the months of September and October 1948. This concession, granted at a critical period, was a great relief to the persons concerned. In addition, a sum of Rs 54 lakhs was sanctioned to settle outstanding claims of contractors and T A bills

The Army budget was reduced from Rs. 6 crores to Rs 3 crores Of this, a sum of over Rs 10,00,000 was earmarked for the welfare and resettlement of soldiers being released from the Army as the result of demobilization. The pre-

vious system of obtaining supplies exclusively from a few approved contractors or through local purchase was given up for the system of selection through public tenders

The future of the Hyderabad Army, as stated elsewhere, is to a large extent linked with the future of the State as a whole, and the future of States Forces throughout India

THE BUDGET

THE budget of the Laik Ali Ministry was passed by the Legislature in August last. It revealed a deficit of Rs. 434 03 lakhs in the revised estimates of 1357 F. (1947-48) and a deficit of 318.18 lakhs for 1358 F. The caretaker Government has thoroughly revised this budget and brought it in conformity with the changed circumstances

The revised estimates for 1357 F. reveal a deficit of 1257.44 lakhs as against 434 03 lakhs estimated by the Laik Ali Ministry. There is

little doubt that the real deficit was deliberately underestimated by the Laik Ali Ministry to conceal its militant preparations and deceive world opinion. Vast amounts were spent on the Army, Police, A R P., Refugees and Publicity. The expenditure on the Army jumped from 170.77 lakhs in 1356 F. to 633.49 lakhs in 1357 F. and the Police expenditure increased from 114.58 lakhs in 1356 F. to 265 00 lakhs in 1357 F. The expenditure on Refugees amounted to 143.00 lakhs The import and manufacture of armaments cost 200 00 lakhs.

The budget estimates for 1358 F also did not give a true picture of the budgetary position. Items totalling up to 472.71 lakhs were not shown in the budget The real deficit thus was 790.89 lakhs and not 318 18 lakhs, as shown in the budget estimates for 1358 F. by the Laik Ali Ministry. The receipt side also showed an inroad on the Railway Reserve Fund to the extent of 116 66 lakhs which did not really constitute the revenue for the year.

This deficit has now been reduced to 202 24 lakhs Savings have been effected to the extent of 753 71 lakhs The Army budget has been reduced from 658.13 lakhs to 300.00 lakhs which includes 100 00 lakhs as the cost of demobilization. Expenditure on the Police has been reduced by 100.00 lakhs, although the expenditure on the Indian Union Police has considerably offset this saving. The reduction in the strength of the Army and the Police has led to a saving of 52.97 lakhs on Dearness Allowance. The expenditure on the Refugees, etc, has been reduced by 18 91 lakhs, lumpsum cuts yielding a further saving of 58 33 lakhs. The abolition of the External Affairs Secretariat including the offices of the Agents-General has resulted in a saving of 22 00 lakhs. The provision for the Revenue Department has been reduced by 36 29 lakhs. The retrenchment of the temporary establishment of the Excise Department has yielded a saving of 2.56 lakhs.

An increase of 75.37 lakhs over the budget estimates of the Laik Ali Ministry is expected in Revenue receipts. The estimate of Customs revenue has been raised from 200.00 lakhs to 250.00 lakhs, that of Forest revenue from 70.00 lakhs to 80.00 lakhs, that of Paper Currency from 119.14 lakhs to 134 89 lakhs, that of Income-Tax from 125 00 lakhs to 150.00 lakhs, that of Sales Tax on luxury articles from 15 00 lakhs to 20 00 lakhs, that of Mines from 6.00 lakhs to 8 50 lakhs, and that of Motor Vehicles Tax from 8.00 lakhs to 11.00 lakhs. The limiting factor in the increase of Customs revenue has been Railway transport which provides 90 per cent of the Customs revenue. Another reason why the estimate for Customs revenue could not be further increased is that communications were at a standstill during the first month of the current financial year so that revenue has been lost It has not been possible to raise the estimate for the Excise revenue because of the disturbed conditions in Warangal and Nalgonda districts which provide nearly Rs. 150 00 lakhs as revenue from this source. The Railway Reserve Fund will not now be touched and the share from Railway earnings will be 50.00 lakhs.

The effect of savings and increase in income has been partially offset by increase in expenditure. Elections will cost 34 00 lakhs. The subvention to Secunderabad Cantonment budget which was stopped by the Laik Ali Ministry has now been restored costing 13 56 lakhs. Postal expansion is estimated to cost 16 18 lakhs, and

the cost of reintroduction of rationing and the enforcement of other control measures would cost another 15 91 lakhs The following table summarizes the results:

1.	Savings ..	753 71
2.	Extra income (exclusive of Budget proposals) ..	75 37
3.	Minus extra expenditure ..	240.43
4.	Net improvement ..	588 65

The savings have, however, not been effected at the cost of nation building activities as will be seen from the following table:—

It has also been decided to provide more money for primary education if it is needed. A sum of 58 00 lakhs has been provided for relief and rehabilitation of refugees

The imposition of additional taxation on a people just emerging from abnormal conditions was not considered desirable, but in order to bridge the gap between the revenue receipts and service expenditure, the Government has sanctioned the following proposals

The *Sarf-e-khas* has been taken over in the month of Farwardi 1358 F. and it is estimated that during the remaining 7 months of the eur-

	Department	Actuals for 1356 F.	Revised Estimates 1357 F.	Estimates for 1358 F.
1.	Education ..	199 16	269 00	264.92 plus 7.92 lakhs savings of University
2.	Medical and Public Health ..	68 24	80 00	98.99
3.	Agriculture ..	20.81	15.53	22.00
4.	Veterinary ..	9.11	13.96	13.00
5.	Co-operative ..	11.85	15.70	17.31
6.	Municipalities and Public Improvements ..	77 48 (This includes a special grant of 25 00 lakhs)	52.32	60 04
7.	Buildings and Communications	160 61	167 00	153 70
8.	Irrigation ..	25 05	45 87	65 84
9	Famine works ..	50 23	51 75	60.56
	Total ..	622 54	711 13	764 68

rent year, the income from this source would come to 100 62 lakhs and the service expenditure would be 40.44 lakhs After providing for the agreed expenses of H E H and the Princes from the gross surplus of 60 18 lakhs, an amount of 28 92 lakhs would be available to meet the deficit

There is perhaps an impression that the taking over of Sarf e khas and Jagirs will considerably improve the finances of the State This impression is not fully justified These reforms are primarily meant to bring the administration of Sarf e khas and Jagirs on a par with that of the Diwani, which will result in considerable additional expenditure on nation building activities

The rates of the Judicial stamps will be doubled which will bring in an additional revenue of 8 00 lakhs Even when doubled, the increased rates would be lower than the rates prevailing in the neighbouring provinces

A tax at the rate of two annas per gallon on petrol including power alcohol mixture would be levied yielding an additional revenue of 5 00 lakhs

As the police and judicial administration of the Jagirs has already been taken over by the Diwani the recommendations of the Jagir Commission to recover 8 1/3 per cent from the Jagirs on this account will be implemented forthwith This is anticipated to bring in a revenue of about Rs 10 00 lakhs

The net effect of these proposals will be to bring down the budget deficit from 202 24 lakhs to 150 32 lakhs

The budget estimates for 1357 F for carrying out capital works amounted to 1010 15 lakhs while the expenditure is not likely to exceed 723 91 lakhs A provision of 682 16 lakhs is being made for the current year's capital works programme The main items are 175 00 lakhs for irrigation works including Tungabhadra Project, 20 00 lakhs for Nizam Sagar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 55 00 lakhs for Roads, 83 00 lakhs for Buildings, 75 00 lakhs for Railways, 40 00 lakhs for Begumpet Aerodrome, 54 50 lakhs for Municipal works, and 115 22 lakhs for Godavari Valley Development The provisions which have been fixed in accordance with the actual requirements have been reduced to the barest minimum with a view to combating inflation

Apart from the holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve, the Government held a total sum of 68 84 crores in the various other Reserves at the end of 1356 F which has gone down to 47 26 crores at the end of 1357 F The budget deficit of 1357 F, expenditure on capital works, and the military preparations of the Laik Ali Ministry have resulted in a drastic depletion of reserves by about 21½ crores The position of individual reserves at the end of 1356 F and 1357 F is indicated below —

Name of Reserve
1 Debt Redemption Reserve
2 Famine Reserve
3 Industrial Reserve
4 O S Stabilization Reserve
5 Securities Adjustment Reserve
6 Post War Development Reserve
7 Deposits and General Reserve
Total

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the beginning of 1357 F. (1947-48) was Securities 28.79 crores and cash 14 97 crores (total 43.76 crores). The circulation of the Paper Currency at the end of Dai 1358 F. was 54.32 crores and the assets of the Reserve were constituted as below:—

		Crores.
Securities	..	45.99
Cash	..	8.33

The large transfers of I.G Currency from Hyderabad to Karachi and the flight of capital during the recent disturbed period have considerably depleted the I G. holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve.

The total Public Debt stood at 28 16 crores at the end of 1356 F. (1946-47) and it has, by the end of Dai 1358 F, risen to 40.88 crores. Although no public loan was floated during this period, the increase in the Public Debt is accounted for by the issue of *ad hoc* securities, which had to be resorted to partly with a view to improving the cash position which had deteriorated due to unprecedented level of expenditure, partly for meeting the shortage in the Paper Currency Reserve created by the illegal withdrawals of amounts by the Agent-General at Karachi, and partly for meeting the ways and means requirements of the first quarter of the current year.

In crores of O S. Rupees.

End of 1356 F. (1946-47)	End of 1357 F. (1947-48)
5.94	6 53
2 60	2.30
4 32	4.98
3.00	3.00
2.19	2.19
40.82	28.01
9.97	.25
68.84	47.26

The year 1357 F. opened with a cash balance of 977.88 lakhs which included a sum of 453 76 lakhs held in London in the form of sterling balances The revenue deficit and large disbursements under Debt Heads resulted in a considerable gap between the receipts and disbursements which was filled by the Laik Ali Ministry partly by the sale of Government of India securities of I G Rs. 1528.75 lakhs and partly by the issue of *ad hoc* securities of 2¾ per cent. loan of the face value of 700.00 lakhs The revenue deficit, capital expenditure, and advances to Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation and other Industrial and Commercial concerns account for a total outgoing of 2886.53 lakhs, the year 1357 F. ending with a balance of 788 57 lakhs which includes 228 60 lakhs in the shape of sterling balances in London, the greater part of which is with the ex-Finance Minister. With the return of confidence and resumption of normal trade, the ways and means position has, however, considerably improved and there is every room for optimism in the future.

The caretaker Government was faced with the gigantic task of wiping out a deficit of nearly eight crores of rupees in a total budget of about 24 crores Every effort has been made to produce a balance budget, especially in view of the need to combat inflationary forces It has, however, not been possible to wipe out

the deficit altogether although it has now been reduced to a crore and a half The economy of Hyderabad State is intrinsically sound but Hyderabad is at the moment like a healthy man who has just recovered from a severe illness While its future health is assured it must take utmost care of itself during the period of convalescence

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Figures in Lakhs of Rupees (Hyderabad Currency)

BUDGET ESTIMATES

HEADS	Budget Estimate 1357 F	Revised Estimate 1357		Budget Estimate 1358	
		Lakh Ah Budget	Revised Budget	Lakh Ah Budget	Revised Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS	2559 76	2165 00	2017 48	2262 90	2307 27
TRANSFERS FROM RESERVES	118 34	63 17	63 47	61 44	72 44
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2678 10	2228 17	2080 95	2324 34	2399 71
TOTAL SERVICE EXPENDITURE	2673 04	2662 20	3338 39	2642 52	2601 95
REVENUE SURPLUS (+) or DEFICIT(—)	+ 5 06	—434 03	—1257 44	—318 18	—202 24
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1010 15	723 91	723 91	750 00	682 16

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED OPENING BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE RESERVES FOR 1358 F

NAME OF THE RESERVE	Balance
1 Post War Development Reserve	2800 65
2 Securities Adjustment Reserve	218 78
3 Osmania Sicca Stabilization Reserve	300 01
4 Famine Insurance Fund	229 88
5 Sinking Fund (Debt Redemption Reserve)	653 52
6 Industrial Trust Fund	498 44
7 Deposits & General Reserve	24 85
Total	4726 13

ESTIMATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT THE END OF 1357 F

Assets	10 465 60
Liabilities	5 531 41

COMMUNICATIONS

IN the fast-moving world of today, the importance of a quick, efficient and reliable system of communications needs no emphasis. The caretaker Government found several districts in the State without any means of communication either with the capital city of Hyderabad or with one another To provide these districts with tele-communication facilities, and to improve such facilities generally throughout Hyderabad, the Government has decided to establish a network of wireless stations throughout the State. In addition small telephone exchanges are to be provided at certain district

headquarters whereby trunk telephone calls between all telephone exchanges in the State will be possible by way of the wireless link At each wireless station where there is no telephone exchange a public call telephone booth will be provided.

It is expected that during 1949-50, 24 wireless communication stations will be established and small telephone exchanges provided at Gulbarga (including Shahabad), Nizamabad (including Bodhan), Latur, Nanded, Parbhani and Bidar

EXPANSION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The telephone system in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was also not satisfactory. An area of nearly 200 square miles, with a population of almost a million, had only 1,700 effective lines to serve it. The Government has therefore arranged for a fully modern telephone system, with 5,000 lines, at a cost of Rs 1 12 crores The scheme, which includes the installation of new exchanges at Gowliguda, Saifabad and Secunderabad, will take two years to complete.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The Posts and Telegraphs Department was completely reorganized to meet the growing needs of the public.

Indian post, telegraph and telephone offices In the State were put out of action by the Hyderabad authorities on September 13, 1948 It was on September 21 that the Posts and Telegraphs Team arrived in the State. By the first week of October all these post and telegraph offices were functioning, and by the eleventh of the month all normal postal, telegraph and telephone facilities—except trunk telephone calls of the ordinary class—had been restored. The ordinary trunk telephone service was resumed recently.

The Indian Team on its arrival found that 570 post offices had been burnt or their records destroyed. These post offices were reopened. A special officer of the rank of Deputy Postmaster General was deputed to investigate and settle claims from members of the public arising from the disturbances

A Rs 15-lakh plan for the expansion of the State's postal and telegraph services envisages an all-round improvement in these services both in the districts and in the cities. Before long, village postmen will be carrying mails to regions whose inhabitants have not known them before. The keynote of improvement in the rural areas is more and earlier deliveries of mails, and extension of the timings for posting them Already each district of the State has an Indian Government post office, and shortly each of the 118 taluqas will have one The taluqa post offices, which will be temporary in the first instance, are primarily intended for use during the Constituent Assembly elections A telegraph office is to be opened at each district headquarters

The Railway Mail Service underwent complete overhaul The aim was complete coordination of rail and road transport, so that mails could reach their destination safely and quickly

Local delivery of unregistered mails in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was speeded up. The number of deliveries was increased to three a day—morning, noon and evening. Special vans now speed these mails to their recipients. The division of the cities into serially numbered postal "zones" has further facilitated the distribution of mails.

REPLANNING OF AIRPORT

The extension of the Begumpet airport was sanctioned by the previous Government at a cost of Rs 2 36 crores. The scheme was much too ambitious and involved unnecessary expenditure. It was re-examined and the work replanned It is expected that the project will cost a crore of rupees and, when completed, the aerodrome should be suitable for use by all internal services at present operating in India. There will be a main cement-concrete runway 2,300 yards in length, conforming to the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The subsidiary runway, which will not be cement-concrete, will be 1,800 yards in length.

FOOD

THE caretaker Government also took stock of the food position and considered the measures necessary to deal with it effectively It announced its acceptance of the recommendations of the Food Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on September 17 and 18 1948 Discussions were held with non-officials in the course of the Chief Civil Administrator s tours in the districts and at headquarters regarding the revival of the levy system The ultimate decision was that a system of compulsory levy was unavoidable in the context of the food position in the State At the same time an endea

vour was made to get over certain difficulties experienced by the cultivators in delivering grain to the Government under the levy

Revised procurement prices for the principal foodgrains were notified, the exemption limit for assessment of levy was raised, and the levy scales were revised The cultivator could deliver the grain either at the village site to the village officer, or at the godown, and arrangements were made to make payment, without any deductions on account of land revenue, taccavi, co opera tive or other loans, within 24 hours of delivery It was announced that individual or general re missions would be considered in cases of failure of crops District officers were asked to make an all out effort at procurement and to enlist non official assistance to the maximum possible extent

into the ground, against the ploughs' eight inches

As food shortage is an all India issue at the present time, prices of foodgrains in Hyderabad are fixed in consultation with the Government of India and the prices in the State are more or less in conformity with those in the adjoining provinces

In spite of improved procurement, a deficit of 2,00,000 to s of foodgrains is estimated for the current year The Government of India have allotted a quota of 1,00,000 tons to the State Every effort is being made to make up the deficit by voluntary procurement, conserva tion of food, prevention of hoarding and smuggling austerity and other methods To advise the Government on food matters there is a strong Food Advisory Committee composed of non-

which are not only its due as a vital unit in production but to which it is entitled on human and ethical grounds Towards this objective, welfare committees, works committees and welfare centres are already functioning in several places, while a Labour Advisory Committee composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers is also to be formed A scheme has been prepared for the formation of Welfare Trust Funds in large industrial undertakings to provide facilities to workers, on the lines of a scheme formulated by the Labour Department of the Government of India

The Trade Disputes Order was amended to allow members of registered trade unions to appear at conciliation proceedings The Minimum Wages Bill and the Industrial Disputes Bill were recast on the corresponding enactments of the Government of India

During the period under review the number of trade unions increased from 17 to 55

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

During the period under review many factories which had remained closed before the Police Action owing to disturbed conditions in the State started functioning again Several button factories which were closed for want of raw materials and restricted transport facilities resumed operations and are now busily engaged in the manufacture of buttons which are exported in large quantities to places outside the State

According to the Hyderabad Boilers Act, certificate to work a boiler is issued, after inspection, for a period not exceeding 12 months The annual inspection of some of the boilers was due during the Police Action, and some of the factory owners who had migrated to the neighbouring Indian provinces returned after the Action and wanted to reopen their factories Owing to difficulties of communication during the period immediately following the Police Action, and owing to the shortage of inspection staff, it was not possible to inspect the factories The Boilers Act was therefore amended to empower the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers to grant an extension of two months without inspection of the certificate of a boiler if he was satisfied from its previous record that there was no danger in granting such extension This helped the factory owners greatly in restarting their factories and rice mills without delay, which in turn helped considerably to improve the food situation and to provide employment for workers

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE Government took early steps to re-establish smooth working of local bodies after the period of disorder. Elections to the various municipalities and town committees were held in August or September 1948, but as members had not been selected to fill the nominated seats and no Government notification had been issued of the results of the elections, it was decided to continue the local bodies for the time being as they were.

However, to ensure efficient administration of the Hyderabad Municipality, the Government in consultation with its President and Vice

President replaced such of the members as had either been absent continuously or had shown no interest in civic affairs, by others While making these nominations, care was taken to select as far as possible only such persons as command considerable local influence and are interested in civic affairs By this means it is hoped to keep up continuity, so that the present interim committee may grow into a fully representative body

The Civil Administrators of districts were also asked to make proposals for similar changes in the personnel of the town municipalities The question of replacing the existing local bodies by properly elected ones is under the active consideration of the Administration

With the object of reorganizing the administration of the Hyderabad Municipality and suggesting measures to improve the revenues to collect arrears and adjust the accounts, which were not on a regular system, the Government deputed two officers to investigate the working of all sections of the Municipality They have since submitted a comprehensive report which, if approved, should not only enhance the present income of the Municipality considerably but should also raise its general standard of efficiency

A grant of Rs 18 lakhs in addition to the annual grant of Rs 5 lakhs has been included in this year's budget for municipal and town committees for the construction of cement roads, slum clearance and town development works, water supply and drainage The Secunderabad Municipality completed eight works during the period under review Besides these works, several plans for the construction of new houses in the town area were passed A scheme for the development of Chilkalguda, which has recently been included in the municipal limits, has been sanctioned

In the districts, the Civil Administrators are taking particular interest in improving the conditions of panchayat committees

For the proper drainage and protected water supply of big towns, 20 schemes have been sent up to the Government, while estimates for 13 schemes have been finalized and four are under survey

Town planning schemes for Warangal, Secunderabad including Marredpally, and a town extension scheme for Hingoli have been completed A housing scheme for workers of the Azamjahi Mills at Warangal costing four lakhs of rupees is in progress A town planning scheme for Nalgonda and various other small town extension and slum clearance schemes are also on the *tapis* A plan for a recreation centre under the Hussain Sagar Tank Bund has been completed

The Yakutpura slum area, the worst plague-ridden spot in the city, is to be cleared at a cost of Rs 1½ crores, and 2,000 houses for poor people at very cheap rents are to be built By deciding to construct the houses through departmental channels and avoiding the contractor and the middleman, the Government has been able to reduce the cost of construction

To speed up building, the Government is encouraging and helping genuine co operative housing societies These societies will be pro

vided with designs and technical advice free of cost and will be assisted in securing land and materials

Certain open areas before Shah Manzil and Somajiguda are to be laid out as public parks

The Marredpally housing scheme which was sanctioned towards the close of 1947 was taken up during the period More than 130 houses have been acquired Some owners in this area have been asked to start construction of houses so that the housing shortage in Secunderabad may be relieved to some extent

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

THE Civil Surgeons of the Civil Medical Team took charge of the hospital systems in the districts. Work in a number of districts bordering the Indian Union provinces had been disorganized by desertions, and in some instances dispensaries had been looted. Normal working was restored without loss of time, and the Civil Team was not only treating civilian patients but also Army casualties.

To bring about a greater measure of co-ordination between the Medical and Public Health Services, the Inspector-General's Office with a full-time Deputy Inspector General was created

Stocks of medical supplies were scrutinized, and all surplus stores from various sources were collected and centralized under the Medical Stores.

A Bureau of T.B Control was organized on modern lines Arrangements are in progress for the isolation of infectious cases of tuberculosis. A BCG Vaccination Team is to be invited to Hyderabad.

While cholera prevailed in 12 districts, plague had just broken out in Mahbubnagar, Atraf-e-Balda, Bidar and Osmanabad districts, and also in the city of Hyderabad. Immediate steps were taken to remedy the situation The situation in the districts remained well under control throughout, but owing to the great influx of population from infected districts, the city of Hyderabad went through a somewhat severe outbreak of plague Elaborate measures were put into effect to keep the situation well in hand throughout the period of the epidemic in the city, and but for these measures, the toll of life would have been far heavier.

A number of reforms have been recommended to the Government for bringing up the medical and health services in the State to a level of reasonable efficiency without involving the Government in undue expenditure They include.

a scheme for an adequate ambulance service in the city and the districts,

the opening of 30 new dispensaries and 50 Health Centres, and ten district hospitals;

the establishment of a Medical Centre under the auspices of the Osmania University;

the compilation of vital statistics;

an improved system of reporting epidemic diseases;

the setting-up of a Bureau of Health Education, a Bureau of Nutrition and Industrial Hygiene, and a Bureau of Malaria Control;

the training of auxiliary public health personnel;

the creation of central public health laboratories; and

certain proposals to expand and intensify activities against yaws, filariasis and leprosy.

A committee of non-officials and departmental heads has been set up to report on the working of the Ayurvedic and Unani Departments and the system of grants-in-aid given by the Government to hakeems and vaids Proposals regarding co-ordination and synthesis of the three different colleges and systems of medicine (allopathic, unani and ayurvedic) are also being examined by the Government

the State--there are more than 70 of them in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad alone, and their number is still growing. But the freedom of the Press would be unreal if newspapers permitted themselves to be under an obligation to Government in any way. Therefore one of the first things that the caretaker Government did was to stop the subsidies and other irregular "considerations" that used to be given to certain newspapers in return for support to Government. At the same time, in accordance with its policy of giving all possible help to sufferers, the Administration has sanctioned monetary assistance to the dependents of the late Mr. Shoebullah Khan, Editor of *Imroze*, who was murdered because he dared to tell the truth. His widow will receive a life pension of Rs 100 a month, and his brother-in-law, who was helping him in his work, and is disabled, will receive a life pension of Rs. 50 per month Also, efforts are being made to revive the *Imroze*.

All matters relating to the Press are decided in consultation with the President of the Journalists' Association, who is one of the members of a small informal Press Advisory Committee functioning for a temporary period until the reorganization of the Journalists' Association, now in progress, has been completed. When this is done, a full-fledged Press Advisory Committee will be formed, composed almost entirely of journalists

The relations between the Press and the Government of Hyderabad are very close, and of the happiest The Military Governor's periodical Press Conferences have become famous in the local newspaper world not only for the informality and good cheer with which they are conducted but for the variety and extent of information that is conveyed to the public through them. One of the journalists has described these Press Conferences as performing the functions of the legislature.

The Press of Hyderabad is the first to implement the Governor General's suggestion to the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference that every newspaper should carry over its title page the motto "Love and help one another" as part of a campaign for the propagation of goodwill.

BROADCASTING

On September 17, 1948, His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the first time spoke on the Radio. He was followed by Mr. K M. Munshi, India's Agent General in Hyderabad. Both spoke in the cause of peace.

The message of peace thus sped on the ether was carried forward by the Military Governor, who spoke to the people of Hyderabad on September 18, 19 and 21, and again on October 1, assuring them of his friendship, asking for their co-operation, and indicating how it should be given Since then he has used the Radio on several occasions to explain his Government's policy, to plead for communal harmony, or to ask for help to refugees. The inspiring addresses of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India during their visits to the State were also relayed to the people.

The Radio played its full part in helping to achieve the need of the moment—law and order, and communal goodwill Through it officials and public men stressed the need for complete harmony It kept the public informed of the

latest developments regarding the restoration of communications, civil amenities and other matters. Messages from people intimating relations or friends of their safety were also broadcast.

During the six months under review considerable progress was made in reorganizing the administration to improve its efficiency, in developing a programme policy more in conformity with the real needs of listeners, and in improving the technical facilities.

The budget was suitably revised to bring it in keeping with actual requirements and to provide sufficient funds for the planning and production of programmes of a sufficiently high standard. The annual programme allotment was enhanced from Rs. 1,13,000 to Rs. 2,10,000 for the Hyderabad Station and from Rs. 30,866 to Rs. 1,00,000 for the Aurangabad Station. The issue of radio licences and the collection of licence fees was taken over from the Broadcasting Department by the Postmaster General. The introduction of the licensing system had been decided upon seven years ago, but the unsettled dispute between the Sarf-e-Khas and the Government over the jurdisdiction of the rules and allocation of licence revenue delayed its enforcement. It is estimated that there are 15,000 radio sets working in the State, which would mean an annual revenue of Rs. 1,50,000. Not only bad the Government been deprived of this substantial revenue but the Broadcasting Department had been denied the advantage of programme-planning based on a systematic study of the distribution and ownership of radio sets.

Everybody remembers the hysterical hymns of hate that used to issue forth from the Hyderabad Radio before the Police Action. The new team altered the tone of the broadcasts. Elaborate arrangements had been made and large sums of money spent on programmes and news bulletins in languages which had no appeal in the State. Broadcasts were also being directed at foreign countries which, in view of the long distances and comparatively weak transmitters, in all probability never reached their intended listeners. These broadcasts were now stopped, and news bulletins in languages other than the regional languages of the State were also discontinued. It was decided to relay some of the English and other language bulletins from All-India Radio, Delhi. A.I.R. also arranged for Hyderabad two special dady news bulletins in Hindustani and one in Telugu. The latter has since been replaced by A.I.R.'s main evening news bulletin in Telugu.

In the absence of the necessary news service facilities, the Aurangabad Station takes all its news bulletins from A.I.R. since the Police Action. In the case of the Hyderabad Station, while some of the news bulletins in English and Hindustani are relayed from A.I.R., the local station continues to broadcast its own local bulletins in Telugu, Urdu, Marathi, Kanarese and English.

The Hyderabad Station broadcasts regular fortnightly broadcasts on the food problem, and monthly talks on public health and resettlement and employment.

The duration of different language programmes—Urdu was predominating in spite of the fact that larger numbers of people speak

other languages in the State—is being altered in accordance with the linguistic needs of the respective areas served by the Broadcasting Stations at Hyderabad and Aurangabad As drastic changes would have entailed large scale reorganization of the Department and major changes in the composition of the programme staff, this could not be done immediately As the complexion of the language used in the broadcasts at these two Stations has to be gradually modified from the highly Persianized and stylized Urdu to a simpler and more direct language, it has been decided to style this language as Hindustani

Before July 1948 regular weekly religious broadcasts used to be made from the Hyderabad Station on two days of the week—recitations from the Holy Quran on Fridays and from Shrimat Bhagawat Gita on Tuesdays From July 16, however, additional broadcasts were introduced by the Laik Ali Government for Protestants and Catholics, Lingayats and Scheduled Castes This was done partly to associate all communities as far as possible with the Government's stand against India and partly to stress the separate entity of the Scheduled Castes in the State From March 1, 1949 all weekly religious broadcasts except those that existed before July 16 were discontinued It was decided however to continue to broadcast special programmes on important festivals of all major religions

Rural programmes form an important aspect of the broadcasting system In the Telugu speaking area alone nearly 70 community sets have been installed, and the Hyderabad Station provides a daily one hour programme for the villagers

The composition of the Programme Advisory Committees which were predominantly official in their makeup, is being suitably revised There will now be at least five non official members on each Committee, the official element being limited to the Controller of Broadcasting and the Station Director concerned

All efforts have been made to improve the general quality of the programmes by increasing insistence on better scripts and extensive rehearsals, and by utilizing the services of good artists from outside the State Shortage of studio accommodation, however, presents a difficulty in the way of expansion

Although proper technical facilities are not available at either of the two Stations for the relay of programmes from A I R or other outside stations important talks by the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and others have been relayed from time to time Other suitable items on such occasions as the Conference on Indonesia and the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death were also relayed

RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

THE Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, set up in 1945 to deal with the problem of resettlement and absorption in civilian life of ex service personnel and discharged war workers, had its hands strengthened during the period under review by the Government's decision to make all recruitment to the ministerial services in Government departments at head quarters other than the Secretariat through the Employment Exchanges Not only Government but many industrial concerns and other private employers also made use of the Employment Exchanges for recruiting their staff

These in search of employment also sought the help of these institutions, which were able to place 35 per cent of the candidates Backed up by training and apprenticeship schemes which are helping to maintain a steady stream of skilled workmen and technicians the Exchanges have thus proved useful both to employers and to employment seekers

There are three Employment Exchanges—a Regional one at Hyderabad, and a Sub Regional office each at Warangal and Aurangabad Primarily intended for the employment and resettlement of ex service personnel and discharged war workers, they now cater for all unemployed persons, whether ex servicemen or civilians

During the period under review 465 technicians from among ex servicemen and discharged war workers were registered at the Regional Employment Exchange and 370 were recommended for employment in various Government and private undertakings Two hundred and fifty civilian technicians were registered of whom 200 were recommended for employment in various Departments Of these 50 have since been placed

To advise the Government on matters relating to the resettlement of ex service personnel and employment of others it is proposed to form three Employment Advisory Committees—one at headquarters and one each at Warangal and Aurangabad

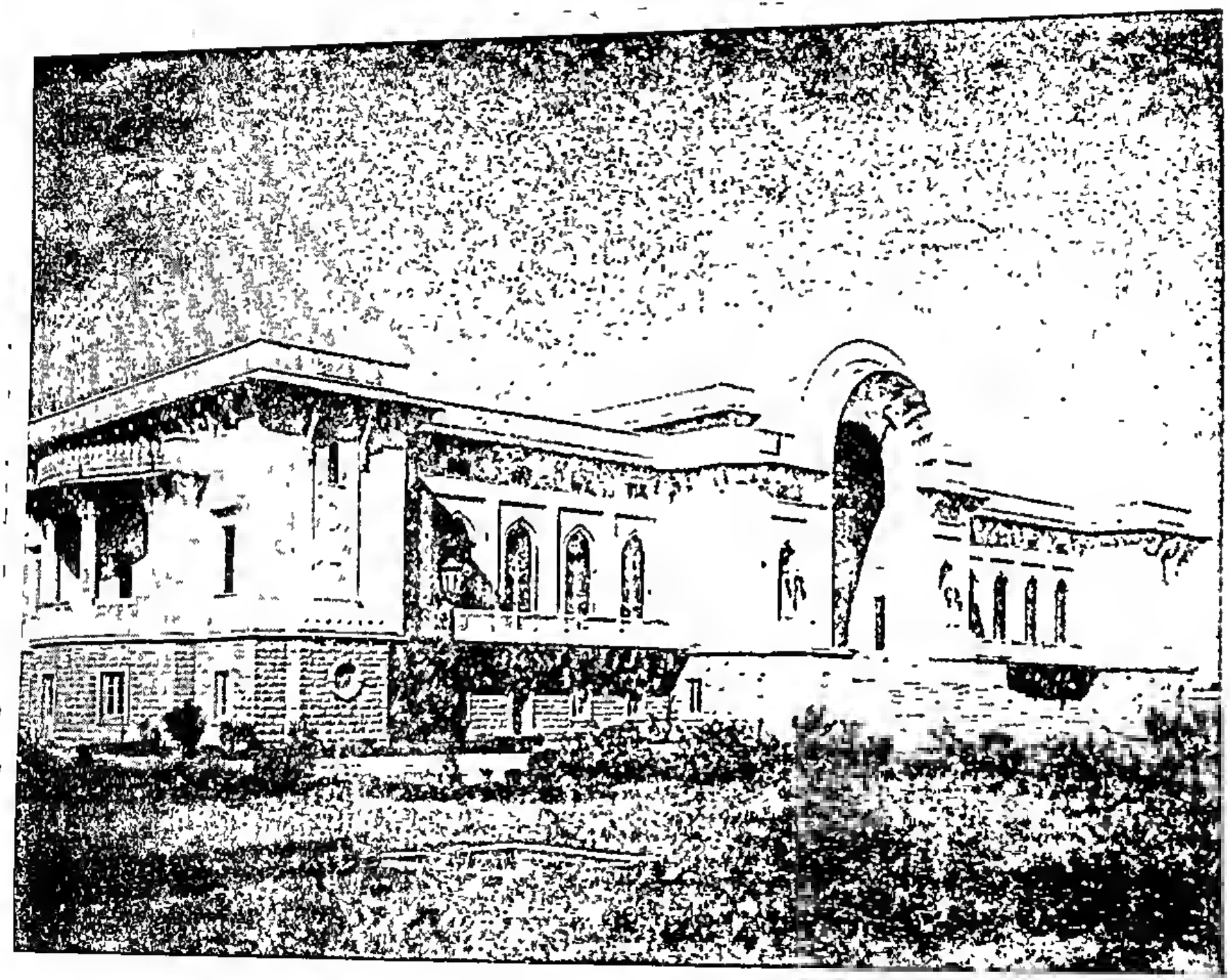
A number of schemes to train skilled workmen and technicians are being implemented Notable among them is a plan for a training centre at Bhuvnoor, which will impart training to 1,200 candidates of all categories in 20 different trades every year Not only is free food and accommodation to be provided to the trainees but a stipend of Rs to each per month will be given

The Government is considering a Rs 56 000 scheme for the training of 50 ex servicewomen in various useful trades available in different departments and institutions

Another scheme aims to train 260 persons in various textile trades in local mills The scheme will cost Rs 35 008 annually, plus a non recurring expenditure of Rs 5 000 The duration of the scheme is to be two years

The Scheme of Further Education is being conducted successfully under the control of the Selection Board, Further Education Scheme Its object is to afford facilities for and to grant concessions and financial assistance to ex service personnel and their dependents to receive the benefits of further education

The Directorate of Resettlement and Employment is doing all it can to help ex service personnel to solve their difficulties regarding pension claims arrears due from the Army land disputes educational facilities, promotions transfers trade facilities employment concessions housing accommodation medical assistance and the like More than 200 such cases were disposed of during the six months



ASAFIA STATE LIBRARY

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

THE Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research—an institution financed and run by the Government of Hyderabad—are functioning both as testing and research laboratories for the State Analytical work is carried out for the public as well as for Government Departments During the period under report 38 samples of various materials were tested Research work is carried out in accordance with a programme suggested by the various research committees of the advisory Board of Scientific and Industrial Research Technical help and advice are given to the

general public, industrialists and Government Departments Facilities are also provided to industrialists under the Industrial Fellowship Scheme to have their own problems investigated in the Central Laboratories provided they pay the expenses involved

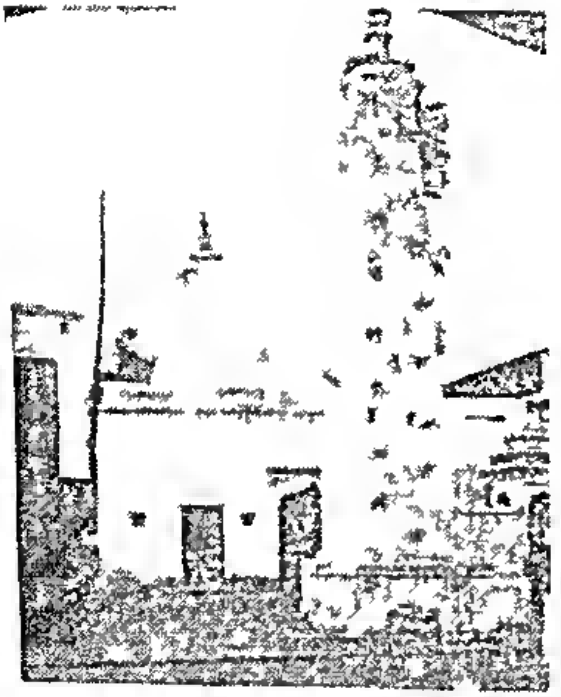
Prevention of damage to crops and increasing the productivity of the soil are the two questions in which an average cultivator is most interested The manufacture of cheap insecticides and fertilizers from locally available material therefore, has received priority in the Laboratory s programme of work A powerful insecticide called Sesamin has been prepared from sesame oil It has been found that oil extracted from custard apple seed—another commodity found in abundance in Hyderabad and thrown away now as being of no use—has good insecticidal properties This oil was found to be highly toxic and repellent to cabbage aphids

been used in the buses run by the Road Transport Department and found satisfactory

To meet the shortage of kerosene in the State —average monthly supplies do not exceed 4,000 tins—gas has been prepared from groundnut oil as a substitute for kerosene

Hyderabad, as is well known, is one of the biggest producers of oilseeds, particularly castor and groundnut Industrial development of the State must therefore be based to a large extent on this factor Destructive distillation of groundnut husk has yielded five useful products, namely, acetic acid, methyl alcohol, combustible gases, tar and charcoal From castor oil the Laboratories have prepared a lubricating oil in place of mineral oil for steam cylinders

The Districts



Dattatraya Temple at Mahur in Adilabad district which was opened to the Harijans for the first time in history on January 23 1949

ADILABAD

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR N S VERMA

ADILABAD is Hyderabad's largest district The Civil Team actually entered the district near Rajura on September 19 1948 and gradually spread over the sprawling district, with its ten tehsils and poor communications, by the end of September, reaching the headquarters on the last day of the month

Forthwith the Civil Team got to work Goondas—whether Razakars or others—were suitably dealt with Three lakhs of rupees worth of property looted during the disturbances was recovered and a large proportion of it was returned to the rightful owners

Adilabad district is fortunate in not having on

its hands the problem of 'Communist" goondaism But this does not mean that the Civil Administration was free from anxiety on this score With the adoption of rigid measures against the 'Communists in the neighbouring infested districts there was the danger of their infiltration into this district, and this necessitated a constant vigil in the entire border area This has resulted not only in closing Adilabad to the Communist" goondas but incidentally in facilitating their capture in the neighbouring districts

FOOD

One of the first concerns of the Civil Administration was to ensure adequate supplies of foodgrains in the district and their equitable distribution Food stocks were in an appalling condition of storage and large quantities were damaged Some had also been looted Guards were posted immediately to stop further pilfering

A verification of stocks throughout the district disclosed large deficits However, by constant inspection of godowns and rigorous check on storage conditions the Civil Administration was able to improve matters to a considerable extent in the face of heavy odds including the absence of a single properly constructed godown in the whole of the district Work on godown construction was started Gradually the stock position in the district became satisfactory and there was no cause for concern as a bumper crop of jawar was expected during the Kharif season This however was unfortunately not to be for heavy late rains reduced the crop by more than 80 per cent.

The food position thus deteriorated overnight Nevertheless the food administration of the district has done its utmost to keep the situation under control

Perhaps its most important achievement has been in the field of procurement In spite of the total failure of the crops, the procurement figures have been of no mean order Here they are

Kharif jawar	40,385 maunds
Dry paddy	17,448 maunds
Abi paddy	54,901 maunds

The procurement of rabi jawar has recently been started and it is expected that the next few weeks will bring in substantial quantities

The distribution side was also looked into and improved Distribution has now been organized in all taluqa headquarters on a systematic basis In the interior scarcity conditions have not yet been reached but it is feared that in the lean months (May—November) part provisioning of rural areas will be necessary Arrangements have been completed for this and the machinery will be set in motion the moment the need arises Three cheap grain shops are already functioning in areas where they are needed

It is hoped that with care and vigilance the district will tide over the current agricultural year without any undue hardships

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

There were two categories of persons needing relief as the result of the disturbances (a) pre

Pol ce Action sufferers and (b) post Police Action sufferers In the first category were the inhabitants of Islapur and 13 surrounding villages, which were razed by the Razakars after the inhabitants had fled By the end of October almost the entire population (about 5 000) had returned to their homes Their condition was pitiable Some of the houses no longer existed Those that did remain were greatly damaged The fields were covered with weeds and grass The villagers had no money In some cases they had lost their supporters

The situation called for immedia e and gene rous action With the help of the Rehabilita tion Department the Civil Administration was able to render substantial material help to the sufferers A cheap grain shop was opened and it has so far distributed 4 500 maunds of cheap grain A local committee was also established to distribute free grains and this committee has supplied 900 maunds of foodgrains free of cost Taccavi to the extent of Rs 1,37,035 was granted to 556 agriculturists, and to the extent of Rs 22 28, to 200 non agriculturists Cloth worth more than Rs 5 000 was given away free to 1 029 destitute persons Cloth worth Rs 10 000 was supplied at controlled rates Free timber and free building materials were given Steps are being taken to remit land revenue.

Six villages of the Kinwat taluqa adjacent to Islapur suffered repercussions of the Islapur incident Panic stricken the people fled to Indian Union territory and their houses were subsequently looted by the Razakars and others of their ilk When they returned to their villages after the Pol ce Action they found themselves in the same position as their brothers of Islapur To give them relief a cheap grain shop was opened, which has so far distributed 500 maunds of jawar Taccavi amounting to Rs 15 000 has been distributed to agriculturists Land revenue is also to be remitted

Immediately after the Police Action, and before the Civil Administration Police had had time or opportunity to penetrate into the inaccessible interior of the district, some disturbances occurred in the Sindhkhed area in the Kinwat taluqa and the Pipri area in the Nirmal taluqa In both these places a few Muslims suffered through retaliatory action by the majority community The Civil Administration took stern measures against the miscreants and brought the disturbances to an end It proceeded to arrange relief to the sufferers Over 70 per cent of looted property was returned to the rightful owners Free grain and cloth and taccavi were given Fifty four Muslim families were granted pensions

The Military Governor's Refugee Relief Fund in the district amounts to Rs 14 000, which includes Rs 5 000 contributed by the Singareni Collieries, Bellampalli

COMMUNICATIONS

The area of the Adilabad district is over 7 000 square miles but almost the only means of communication is the roadway Even the district headquarters is about 90 miles from the nearest railway station Nor do the Road Transport Department buses link up all taluqa headquarters, and two taluqas Kinwat and Utnur remain cut off from the other parts of the district for want of a regular publ c transport system A regular bus service has now been started between Kinwat and Adilabad and Utnur and Adilabad

meeting a longstanding need of the travelling public in this area. Adilabad has also been connected with Pandharkauda (Berar), which is the main feeding market for Adilabad, by means of a passenger bus service. This is only a seasonal arrangement, however, as the Penganga river does not allow of such a communication throughout the year without a permanent bridge over it In the first instance a temporary bridge is to be constructed after the monsoon every year. Construction of such a bridge during the next year will link up the district with the Pandharkauda market throughout the year except during the four monsoon months

Construction work on the railway line between Mudkhed and Adilabad has been resumed and considerable progress has been made. With the completion of this line the western taluqas of the district, which remain isolated for more than four months during the rains, will be easier of access and will prosper economically, as the cotton, pulses, oilseeds and forest produce of the entire area will have easy access to the major markets.

HARIJAN WELFARE

With all these preoccupations the officers of the Civil Administration Team have been able to spare some time for social welfare work. The Civil Administrator during his visit to Mahur in January 1949 was able to persuade the Mahant of that renowned temple to throw it open to Harijans. Accordingly, on the morning of January 23, Harijan worshippers in their thousands, led by the Mahant himself, entered the temple and had *darshan* of the deity, Dattatraya High-caste Hindus and even Muslims took active part in the ceremony. For the first time in the history of the temple, the voice of Harijan and Brahmin mingled together in praise of God.

Harijan uplift work has been taken up with great enthusiasm in the district, particularly in the Chinnur taluqa. Four schools for Harijans have been opened in the taluqa—at Chinnur, Bhimaram, Shatpalli and Gollapalli. The foundation stone of a permanent school building for Harijans at Jinaram was laid by the Civil Administrator the other day. Mr. Narharrao Reddy, a prominent cultivator and forest contractor of the village, has undertaken to construct the building.

Adult education centres are being opened throughout the district. Four are already functioning at Chinnur, one at Nirmal and one at Kinwat. Large numbers of people are taking advantage of these centres.

The Harijan colony at Lakshatipet, which was destroyed by fire recently, is being shifted to another part of the town, where a model colony will be laid out providing for all anti-fire precautions. Facilities are being afforded to the Harijans for the construction of huts. The colony should be ready in a couple of months

The aboriginal tribes in the district are receiving the necessary attention. At the annual Gond fair at Keslapur in January, a nominal tax was levied from stall owners and the proceeds were utilized for the award of scholarships to Gond students for higher education. It has been decided to levy taxes on a graduated scale from next year and it is expected that it will be possible, with increasing returns, to enhance the number of scholarships,

ATRAF-E-BALDA AND BAGHAT

(now the Hyderabad district)

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR S W SHIVESHWARKAR, I C S

THE Civil Team could initially take charge only of the Baghat district, as most of the present reconstituted Atraf-e Balda district was then part of the Sarf e-khas, the personal property of the Nizam The Atraf-e Balda district was taken over on February 19, 1949

The Civil Administrator and his staff made intensive tours of the villages, establishing contact with the peasant population to ascertain their difficulties and to help them wherever possible Police units were sent out to revive the morale of the people and a few of the abandoned police outposts were re-established Schools which had ceased functioning were re-

opened. Meetings were held exhorting the villagers to prevail upon those who had fled from their villages to come back, as conditions were becoming normal and protection was readily available. By the end of November, 1948, almost all the families who had fled for safety returned to their villages, and Hindus and Muslims were living together peacefully.

Until about the middle of December both districts were free from the "Communist" menace. About this time, however, stray incidents of goondaism began to be reported in some villages bordering on Nalgonda. Gradually, following the drive conducted against them in the Nalgonda district, the "Communists" infiltrated into Atraf-e Balda and Baghat and their activities became more pronounced. The Sharki and Shumali taluqas of Atraf-e-Balda and the Ibrahimpatan circle of the Baghat district were particularly affected. The police met the new development with vigorous raids on the goondas' hideouts and arrested 150 of them. More police stations are being opened and police units have been stationed at strategic points, also military units.

SUPPLIES

The general failure of the kharif crop resulted in a deterioration of the food position, with millets becoming scarce. An intensive drive for levy collection was launched in Baghat during January 1949 which resulted in the acquisition of 8,330 maunds of paddy. Levy work in Atraf-e Balda had been totally neglected in the past, and a special drive has had to be made for collections. It is expected that it will yield good results. The rabi crop, due to be harvested about the end of April and first half of May, is also expected to be fairly good. But unless millets are supplied the situation will not substantially improve. Fair price shops have been opened in some villages. The supply of other essential articles like salt, matches, kerosene and cloth, which was very unsatisfactory before, has improved considerably.

Land revenue collection in the Baghat district during the period under report was fair. The Civil Team officers arranged convenient centres for collection and organized a planned drive. In the Atraf-e-Balda district land revenue collection work had been completely neglected, and in the Sarf-e-Khas area land revenue collection had never engaged the serious attention of the authorities. Now that it has passed over to Diwani, it is very difficult even to arrive at correct figures under Demand, Collection and Balance. Nevertheless, in the Sharki taluqa over Rs. 30,000 was collected in January 1949.

BIDAR

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. R J Rebello

BIDAR was one of the districts which suffered heavily from the Razakar atrocities, and the task of restoration of law and order presented a major problem The Razakar depredations had left their stamp on every village, and administration was at a standstill Confidence had to be created among both Hindus and Muslims, and the retaliatory instinct of the former after their sufferings at the hands of the Razakars had to be held in leash

The Civil Team drew up a systematic plan to approach the many sided problem Arms were collected and anti social elements put down Police stations which were not functioning were

got working again with Indian personnel Revenue administration was set up Steadily law and order was established and confidence restored.

SUPPLIES

The godowns of the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation had nobody to look after them. At the same time there was dire necessity of issuing grains from these godowns. Food committees were formed and entrusted with the work of food dutribution. The committees were later expanded and distribution was systematized.

Razakar activity and unt mely rains had combined to make the food situation in the dutrict critical Hundreds of destitute persons were pouring in and had to be fed. Close on 500 pallas of foodgrains were distributed free of cost. Following the representations of the Civil Administration the Government enhanced the district's foodgrains quota of 1,450 pallas first to 2,200 and later to 4,250 pallas, and thiu relieved the situation to some extent The district's food quota has since been further raised to 8,000 pallas of grain Rationing is being introduced in Bidar town and 16 villages surrounding it.

Kerosene is supplied to all villages in the district; previously many villages had no kerosene supplies at all Cloth is being made available to all in accordance with Government orders.

GULBARGA

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR S A GHATGE

GULBARGA was another 'Razakar district" and was faced with the same problem as Bidar of controlling the majority community from wreaking vengeance on their erstwhile oppressors But the Civil Administration spared no wrongdoer, be he Hindu or Muslim, and goondas of both communities, soon realizing this, decided that discretion was not only the better part but the only part of valour, and gave up their mischievous game The result has been that during the last four months there have been no cases of wanton lawlessness, nor flagrant violation of

property rights. The courts and police stations are working normally.

The Civil Team was very much alive to the problem of affording relief to and helping the rehabilitation of refugees who began to come back after the Police Action. Many of them were agriculturists, so taccavi was given to help them start their agricultural operations. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 has been distributed as taccavi so far both to agriculturists and to non-agriculturists, while a fresh allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 has now been made to the district.

Out of a discretionary grant of Rs. 20,000 placed at the disposal of the Civil Administrator, Rs. 13,205 has been spent on foodgrains and cloth for destitute persons. Some refugees who had been uprooted from their homes during the disturbances were given money help. Cloth and blankets worth Rs. 15,000 have been given away free in the taluqas and villages, while 50 students who lost their parents or guardians were helped with a monthly scholarship of ten rupees each to continue their studies. Monthly stipends have been granted to 211 widows and other dependents who lost their supporters in the disturbances. One hundred and ninety-five widows have been benefited by the cottage industries scheme functioning in the district as part of the rehabilitation programme. The industries are spinning, newar-making, twinning of yarn, and cutting and stitching.

All relief and rehabilitation matters are decided in consultation with a non-official committee composed of some members from Gulbarga and at least one member from each of the taluqas. While much work has been done so far, the time has not come to sit back and rest. The areas bordering on the Bijapur and Sholapur districts and the hilly parts to the north of the district still need attention.

The last four months have been utilized by the Civil Team to consolidate the administration and make it more efficient. A new tone and a new emphasis have been imparted and every occasion is being made use of to bring the people nearer to the Administration.

MAHBUBNAGAR

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR P C JAMES

THOUGH the district of Mahbubnagar did not present any formidable problems and enjoyed comparative peace, maintenance of law and order was not all beer and skittles The Civil Administrator and the Civil Team officers made a brisk tour of the district, wherever they went they were warmly welcomed, and their appeal for the surrender of lethal weapons received very good response from all sections of the people No less brisk was the rounding up of unsocial elements responsible for offences against person and property In less than two weeks complete order was restored and the Civil Team officers set themselves to the task of inquiring

into grievances which for several years the peasants could not even voice.

Complete communal harmony was restored In the village of Kaverampet the Anjaneyaswami temple, which had been desecrated by local goondas, was restored to the worshippers. No mosques were desecrated in this district. Festivals were celebrated peacefully. Several persons who had left the district during the crisis returned and resumed their trade and other activities. There were no cases of large-scale looting before or after the Police Action.

Shortly after the Civil Team had settled down, the Military Governor visited the district on November 5, 1948 He received a most enthusiastic welcome. At Narayanpet he was presented with a silver casket and sword by the public.

Meanwhile the fast-deteriorating food situation had to be remedied. Controls had been lifted and much of the grain had gone underground. Control and levy of foodgrains were reintroduced Owing to scanty rainfall the kharif and abi crops did not fare well The rabi crop also failed. In spite of all these difficulties, 1,60,953 maunds of foodgrains were procured. Of this, 45,017 maunds were exported to Hyderabad Kerosene and cloth distribution arrangements were made so that these commodities may reach villagers living in the remotest areas.

Thirty-eight fair price and 12 cheap grain shops have been opened. Factory managements have been asked to arrange to supply the needs of industrial labourers. The public is represented on the district and taluqa food committees and cloth distribution committees.

At one time some of the "Communist" goondas from Nalgonda began to infiltrate into Mahbubnagar district on the borders of Amarabad and Kalvakurthi taluqas, but timely action taken by the Military and the Special Armed Police scotched goonda activity in the embryo. A strong public opinion is being created in the villages against these gangsters.

The interests of the Scheduled Castes are being looked after and detailed inquiries are made in every case where grievances are brought to the notice of the authorities, and are redressed wherever feasible.

MEDAK

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

CAPT. D R SUNDARAM

AS elsewhere the first task that faced the Civil Administration in Medak was the restoration of law and order and normal life in the district This was done in two weeks The visit of the Military Governor in the third week of October and his speeches and assurances at various centres in the district inspired confidence in all law-abiding citizens, both Hindu and Muslim, while at the same time it shattered any hope that mischief mongers might have nursed of being able to exploit a delicate situation Normal life was restored in all villages and agricultural operations which had received a setback during the crisis period were pursued with vigour, and the ryots were found ploughing and sowing the

lands on moonlit nights to make up for the loss of time

Looted property was systematically recovered in village after village and returned to the rightful owners This helped particularly in restoring confidence among the Muslims and also in rehabilitating them The value of looted property thus recovered and returned amounted to two lakhs of rupees

There has been some 'Communist' goondaism in the district, but this is being countered Apart from patrolling by the Military and Police and the stationing of Special Armed Police at key points high district officers are touring constantly in the affected areas The Civil Administrator himself and the District Superintendent of Police visit the affected areas every month Two hundred and ten Communists have been detained under the Security Regulations

promptly settled by the landlords being persuaded to pay better wages

As the prices of essential foodgrains were on the increase and as the landless classes found it very difficult to obtain their food requirements relief shops were opened in all big towns and deficit areas in the district, and distribution of foodgrains was systematized under the family card system As the villagers were not able to secure their requirements of kerosene in the past informal rationing of kerosene was introduced in all towns thus economizing its consumption The oil thus saved was distributed to the villages Arrangements have been made to make available iron and steel agricultural and other implements through co operative unions at Nellareddy, Sangareddy and Siddipet

NALGONDA

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR B JOOGAPPA

NO district of Hyderabad has been more in the news in the recent past than the "Communist" district of Nalgonda The 'Communist' goondas have painted the district red with the blood of innocent people, but now Nemesis is at their door

Nalgonda is one of the most backward and neglected districts of the State The district headquarters is without a railway and without telegraphic communication The feudal system under which the landed aristocracy exacted labour and tributes from the poor peasantry provided fertile soil for the growth of 'Communist" goondaism With the coming into being of the

Razakars and their oppression of the helpless villagers the role of the "Communists as defenders of the weak found further scope Having captured the imagination of the people, they established themselves in many villages and ran a "parallel government," collecting taxes, distributing lands and dispensing "justice"

The Civil Administrator and his team reached Suriyapet on September 20, 1948, and took charge of the district in consultation with the Sub-Area Commander Life in Suriyapet was paralysed The supply position was hopeless, with prices 400 to 600 per cent above normal The Civil Administrator encouraged private merchants to import all essential goods by lorry from Vijayawada and granted import permits on a liberal scale Within a week the market was full of goods and the prices of essential commodities had been stabilized

Lack of transport presented a formidable obstacle in bringing back the refugees and rehabilitating them in their villages The State transport had broken down completely Arrangements were made to put on the road a large number of buses and lorries The Vijayawada Suriyapet and Suriyapet Khammamet roads, which had been breached at several places, were repaired temporarily Offices in Suriyapet were cleared and many articles of furniture and records were salvaged Within a week the offices had begun to function

The Civil Administrator visited Nalgonda, Devorkonda and Miriyalguda along with the Sub Area Commander All along the route they were greeted by the villagers At Nalgonda some offices had been looted and badly damaged The Huzurnagar taluqa office had been burnt down Alarming reports were being received that 'Communists" were raiding the villages and murdering people Bhongir and Jangaon were entirely in the grip of the "Communist' goondas, as no military had gone there to clear the area Immediate arrangements were made to move the troops to the disturbed areas

The Civil Administrator after taking stock of the situation deputed his officers to take charge of the taluqas, and himself moved to the district headquarters on September 29 A conference was held of State officers and prominent non officials, at which all urgent problems of administration were discussed Immediate arrangements were made to obtain foodgrains, and offices were got going

THE 'COMMUNISTS"

In the beginning the 'Communists', under the direction of the State Committee members, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Baddam Ella Reddy, Mukdum Mohiuddin and Raja Bahadur Goud, who had well organized and divided the State into Pranthams and Kendrams with district taluqa and village organizers, militant *dalams* (platoons), guerillas, women propagandists and Bala *dalams* (children s *dalams*), were very formidable The villagers were terrified of them and were afraid to give information about their movements and hideouts The Communist goondas freely exchanged fire with the Military and Police, waylaid motor buses, and robbed and tortured the passengers

But much has happened since then Steadily the ring is closing round these enemies of the people Already by their combined drive the Military and Police have captured over 1 500 of these hostiles including the following notorious ones among them

Baddam Ella Reddy
Arutla Ramachandra Reddy
K Ramachandra Reddy
K. Raghava Reddy
Doodipala Sathi Reddy
Nookala Chalapathi Reddy
Kota Narayana
Murahari Rao
Errabothu Rami Reddy
Souri Reddy
Rama Krishna Reddy
Manga Reddy
Janavya
Chilkuri Anjavya
Musuka Siva Reddy
Burri Rami Reddy
Pulcheruku Linga Reddy
Nila Viswanatham
Bakkayya
Kalluri Thirupathi
Jeevarathnam Ramulu
Jonnalagadda Venkata Reddy
J. Ranga Reddy
Gurram Matta Reddy
Pannala Papi Reddy
Rami Reddy
Lakshman Singh
Karri Linga Reddy
Regatta Narasimha
Kota Papi Reddy
Kota Krishna Reddy
Bandam Rami Reddy
D. Malcheru
Ennam Veerayya
Gali Veerayya
Musuku Sathi Reddy
P. Rami Reddy
K. Jagan Mohan Reddy
Nalla Narasimhulu
Golla Ramulu
Vadla Balayya
Garlapati Rami Reddy
Garlapati Raghupathi Reddy
Burgu Anjayya
P Ranga Reddy

Kota Narayana, finding, himself cornered, surrendered before the Assistant Civil Administrator, Huzurnagar, and made a written statement condemning the "Communist" movement and severing his connection with it. Alwal Narasimha Reddy shot himself dead when surrounded

The following "Communist" leaders were killed in action:

Routhu Narasayya
Gopala Reddy
Verrayya
Narasayya of Jagireddigudem
Ramachandrayya
Pannala Laxmayya
Johan
Kondal Reddy
Sali Venkata Narasimha
Seetharama Reddy
Jenter
Gargasani Thirumala Reddy

The following are still at large:
Bheemareddy Narasimha Reddy
Chelikani Thirumal Rao
B Yelamanda
Kattikota Nageswara Rao
Anreddy Venkata Reddy
Dayam Raja Reddy
Dodda Narasayya
Lankala Venkata Reddy
Palugoti Seetharama Rao
Devulapalli Raghavendra Rao
Bogam Venkuramulu

unity uplift of Harijans and liquidation of illiteracy In many places the celebrations concluded with poor feeding and distribution of cloth to the poor At the instance of the Civil Team the Varthaka Sanghams of Nalgonda, Suryapet, Bhongir and Jangaon have given large sums of money for the laying out of public parks, the opening of reading rooms and the installation of community radio sets Eighteen of these have been installed hitherto

Five lakhs of rupees of taccavi loans have been distributed to sufferers and an additional allotment of three lakhs has been applied for Pensions amounting to Rs 8,500 have been granted to 330 destitute persons, and discretionary grants amounting to Rs 6 700 to 570 persons Clothes have been given to 600 poor persons and free building materials are being granted liberally Scholarships were awarded to 60 destitute students

A sum of Rs 50 570 has been collected for the Refugee Fund

Nearly 18 000 pallas of foodgrains have been procured in spite of adverse seasonal and disturbed conditions In all important towns cheap grain shops are functioning A sum of Rs 13 lakhs has been collected as land revenue

All high schools and middle schools are at work of the 253 primary schools more than a hundred have been reopened and are functioning satisfactorily All schools will begin to function after the summer vacation

By March so much progress had been made in the district towards normality that the authorities found themselves in a position to hold a Health, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition The object of the Exhibition, which was opened by the Military Governor, was twofold first, to celebrate the district s freedom from the Communist menace, and secondly, to educate the masses in better living The show attracted thousands of visitors from all over the district, and was a most successful one

NANDED

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR C L GUPTA

NIZAMABAD

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

MR P. V. MADHAVA RAO

THE Civil Team arrived at Nizamabad on September 29, 1948 The Civil Team officers visited several areas in the district to assure the Muslim population of all protection from retaliatory action and to warn the Hindus against breaking the law. Firm action against lawbreakers resulted in dispelling the sense of insecurity prevailing in the minds of the Muslim community.

A peace campaign was launched throughout the district with the assistance of prominent non-officials Peace committees consisting of representatives of all communities in the villages were formed to help the authorities in the resto-

ration of law and order It took a month and a half for the situation to return to normal

On November 15 the Military Governor paid a visit to the district and received a rousing reception He addressed public meetings at Nizamabad Shakkarnagar, Pitlam and Nizam pet The people expressed their gratitude to the Military Governor for having given them peace and security

With the restoration of normal conditions the administration was keyed up Measures were formulated for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees A district committee consisting of officials and non officials helped in this Sums totalling Rs 13 450 have been lent to 82 persons under the taccavi rules for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding houses A sum of Rs 1 000 was loaned under the same rules to village traders and business men For the immediate relief of 63 destitute persons Rs 2 625 was granted Fifteen widows were granted monthly pensions ranging from Rs 10 to 20

The Refugee Fund in the district amounts to Rs 34 630

The Scheduled Castes were not forgotten House sites were assigned to them and lands were granted Help was given for the education of their children Rice shops were opened for them

Collection of levy in the district amounts to 2 83 018 maunds of grain Distribution of foodgrains was arranged where necessary Kerosene and petrol supplies were regularized and supply of kerosene to rural areas was arranged Prices of cloth were controlled

A committee has been formed to consider how best to improve the undeveloped areas of the district Steps are being taken to bring a greater extent of irrigable land under cultivation by providing the villagers with the necessary facilities In this connection investigation of the Banswada taluqa has been completed and the Bodhan taluqa has just been taken up

OSMANABAD

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

Mr S R Baitmangalkar

WHEN the first of the Civil Team officers reached Osmanabad on September 17 he found that the Government Treasury and the Government grain godown had been looted and that there was general panic in the town He moved about in the town took charge of whatever belonged to the Government, and handed it over to the Police for custody

On September 18 the other Civil Team officers arrived and set about putting things right. Bus services were restored and the State post offices reopened for work The Treasury was taken over from the military guard and regular treasury business was started with a view to

creating confidence in the public To meet the immediate needs of the people, corrugated iron sheets, sugar and kerosene were obtained from Bombay and distributed.

As part of relief measures, pensions were given to 200 widows and minor children, and scholarships to 100 students. Agricultural taccavi amounting to Rs. 2,78,325 and non-agricultural taccavi amounting to Rs 27,050 were granted. For the relief of immediate distress an expenditure of Rs 4,575 was incurred out of the discretionary grant.

The following villages were found to have been destroyed by the Razakars: Nandgaon and Keshegaon in Tuljapur taluqa, Chilwadi and Varwanti in Osmanabad taluqa, and Gour and Deo-Dhanura in Kallam taluqa. The Government has been approached to declare these villages as famine area and to start relief works.

Free ration was issued to refugees and destitute persons in these villages. Till the end of February, 1,014 pallas of grain including white, red and yellow jawar, rice, tur dal, wheat, dal chana and dhan were issued. These cost Rs 30,900. Free ration will continue to be supplied until the villagers have found employment.

RAICHUR

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

Mr P. Sivasankaran Pillai

RAICHUR had a large "Razakar population," and had suffered proportionately. But, after the arrival of the Civil Team on September 18, 1948, and with the adoption of such measures as the imposition of a curfew, prohibition of meetings and processions, re-establishment of police stations and outposts, collection of arms and ammunition, formation of peace committees, and the rounding up of unruly elements, it was not long before normal conditions were restored in the larger part of the district. With the aid of troops, systematic searches for looted property were made in the villages, and within 20 days almost all such pro-

perty had been traced and collected at Raichur centre Most of this property has since been handed over to the owners

The people of the district got on admirably with the troops Several parties were arranged by the public in various centres in the district to entertain the troops, and purses were presented to military officers, who earmarked the money for the families of deceased soldiers

Kidnapped women were restored to their families Pensions were granted to 57 persons who had lost their bread-earners and free gifts were made of cloth, cooking utensils and the like worth Rs 3 000 In the Munirabad area, where most of the houses had been gutted cloth, zinc sheets timber and palmyra leaves were distributed free of cost Special help was given to this village, and a new village is springing up in this area, which has assumed particular importance owing to its proximity to the Tungabhadra dam site

The Military Governor s Refugee Fund evoked a very good response in this district and Rs 1,40 000 has been collected towards it

A training school and three high schools one of which is a girls' school and a number of elementary schools in Raichur town were reopened and were working at full strength after six weeks Customs posts were re-established Instructions were given to all officers to give top priority to the requirements of the Scheduled Castes They were asked to visit their *cheris* as often as possible and to take up the question of house sites for them In Raichur town the Harijan quarters were in a bad state The roads were cleaned up, public water posts were sanctioned and lighting facilities provided A radio set is being installed in one of the parts of Harijanwada

The food position in the district was bad There was no regular system of rationing or distribution of grains either in the town or in the villages Light ration shops were opened in Raichur town and a number of shops in the interior of the district Arrangements were made to obtain stocks from outside and, side by side, procurement work was intensified Though the kharif crop was not successful, 80,000 maunds of jowar—which is 75 per cent of the target—was procured Arrangements were made to obtain and distribute kerosene, though in limited quantities, even to the remotest corner of the district

Local administration was almost non existent in the district No meetings of the District Board or of the Raichur Municipality had been held for over a year Special efforts were made to revitalize these local bodies

Sanitation of towns was in a deplorable condition This was improved Smallpox broke out in a virulent form in a number of taluqas With the limited staff, mass vaccination was undertaken to arrest the spread of the epidemic More than 1 00 000 persons were vaccinated

The requirements of the villagers were taken special care of There are not enough drinking water wells in many villages, and in some, people have to walk six miles for a potful of water Water lorries were arranged to supply water to these people Seeds were supplied to the cultivators

The district is now peaceful and conditions are quite normal in most of the villages

WARANGAL

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. T K Palaniappan

IF Nalgonda is the Tweedledum of the Communist goondas Warangal is their Tweedledee For the people of Warangal before the Civil Team took over on September 19 1948 the choice was between the Razakar goondas and the Communist ones Of the two the latter with their ostensibly progressive programme offered a stronger appeal to the people and were chosen by them

The Civil Team proceeded to put the house in order So successful were its efforts in the field of law and order that there was not a single case of attack or death as reprisal in the district, although the people had suffered greatly at the hands of the Razakars In keeping with the declared secular character of the Government the Civil Team did everything possible to ensure absolute impartiality and justice as between the communities to afford the Muslims the necessary protection, and to effect a real change of

heart in the communities Thus non-Muslims were encouraged to raise relief subscriptions for Muslims. In this manner, within ten days conditions had become near normal.

To rid them of their longstanding fear of the officials, closer contact was established with the ryots, who now had free access to the Civil Team officers to represent their difficulties.

In Warangal, like Nalgonda, the disparity between the rich and the poor is so great that it would have been surprising if a class of persons had not arisen to exploit this gaping difference With the advent of the Indian Union police and military, the top-ranking among the "Communists" went into hiding in the forests and mountains which abound in this district But after a time they emerged again from the woods to indulge in their old game of loot, arson and murder.

The Union forces lost no time in initiating measures to round up these enemies of society Some of the top rankers and many of their camp followers were arrested Some of the 'Communist" goondas have found that it helps them to masquerade as Congressmen, and this has introduced an element of difficulty in their capture In spite of many obstacles, however, the Civil Team and the Union forces have put down the "Communist" menace to a great extent and restored village administration in a large part of the district. Some of the goondas are licking their wounds in the forests and will no doubt reappear some time, but the Police and Military are ready for them and are waiting for a chance to liquidate them once for all.

The "Communist" menace was not allowed to impede the ordinary administration of the district. Electoral rolls for the Constituent Assembly elections were completed. Land revenue to the tune of Rs 23 lakhs and excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs have been collected. In spite of the failure of crops and adverse conditions, 3,00,000 maunds of paddy and 13,500 maunds of jawar have been collected and are being equitably distributed in the rationed and non-rationed areas.

Relief and rehabilitation work has proceeded systematically. Building materials worth Rs 100 in each case were given free to 2,481 families. Timber worth Rs 1,77,160 has been distributed. Pensions up to Rs 20 per month for two years have been granted to 202 destitute families. In addition, out of the discretionary grant Rs 2,210 was given to them to meet any extraordinary items of expenditure Loans granted to refugee agriculturists amount to Rs 4,76,730.

Collections amounting to Rs 40,172 have been made for the Refugee Fund

Warangal district is an industrial and mining area, and the large labour population has sometimes been presenting a problem. But this is being tackled with sympathy and tact, and favourable terms have been secured for labour without harming other interests or creating bitterness

In brief the villager and the ryot, who had been suppressed for generations, are being helped to stand and walk erect as self-respecting citizens of the State and the country.

The securing and safety of Government revenue was another of the Civil Team's important concerns. Special care was taken to see that balances at the State Banks and the sub-treasuries were intact. Auctions of excise shops, which in this district yield over 17 lakhs of rupees, were also held before the end of September 1948, that is less than a fortnight after the entry of the Civil Team. Equally important was the question of collecting kharif land revenue and looking to the safety and accuracy of the land records in the villages. Orders were issued to the Sub-Divisional Officers to inspect these, and repeated reports were called for from various tehsils

Later in October, as the Civil Team settled down to work, it was faced with the problem of collecting a large kharif grain levy. The difficulties in the way of this in the early stages were many, among which the most important was the considerable smuggling of grain across the borders which inevitably followed the breakdown of the customs system. The other important factor which retarded recovery was the unseasonal rains While levy was being collected, the work of rehabilitating the customs and police stations came up very prominently. Petty customs officials had to be given police assistance almost till the end of December 1948 to get them to work effectively.

With the beginning of 1949, as conditions settled down and the rabi sowings had been completed, the Civil Team turned its attention to the problem of getting the villagers to return and resettle on their lands Revenue suspensions were granted to five villages in the Paithan tehsil and three in the Vaijapur tehsil where villagers had fled to the adjoining territory on account of the Razakar terror. The problem of resettlement was very acute in the north-eastern part of the district, where retaliation was witnessed on a comparatively large scale.

By the end of March 1949 the Administration had granted:—

Rs. 87,645 as taccavi to 372 persons;
Rs 810 as free grants to 17 widows:
Rs. 20 per month as pension to three widows.

The Military Governor's Relief Fund in the district exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

A number of political detenus who were kept in prison merely for shouting slogans like "Hindustan Zindabad" or for hoisting the Indian Union flag were released. Strict care was however taken to secure that persons who were guilty of offences involving moral turpitude were excluded from this concession

Soon thereafter the jails at Jalna and Aurangabad were full of Razakars captured by the Army and Police, and others brought from jails in Bombay Province. All these, numbering 2,485, were individually interrogated by the Civil Administrator with the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police, and 2,474 were released either with or without securities. Only 11 persons are now standing trial for offences of a communal nature.

Life is now completely normal, and people are going about their business without let or hindrance. On the food front a system of informal rationing has been introduced to the great benefit of landless workers.

The historical caves of Ellora and Ajanta continue to attract attention; prominent among outside visitors have been the Chinese Ambassador and Mrs Lo, the Belgian Ambassador and Princess de Ligne, the Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh, Dr. and Mrs. Ambedkar, and the Political Adviser to the States Ministry and Mrs. Menon.

BIR

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

MR M G PIMPUTKAR I C S

IN Bir as in other districts, law and order has been established and there is now a sense of security among all classes of the people Persons who joined parties since declared illegal have been treated kindly unless there were grave charges against them

Most of the looted property has been returned to the claimants and unclaimed property has been sent to the courts for necessary action In spite of difficult times the civil supply position has been maintained satisfactorily and fair price shops have been opened wherever necessary and the needy have been given grain The rabi levy

target has been passed thanks to persuasion and proper administrative control

The rehabilitation of displaced persons, according to Government instructions, was carried out at a rapid pace, and all applications have been inquired into and relief has been given wherever necessary in grain and kind, but mostly in the form of loans Those families whose earning members died in the disturbances have been granted pensions Orphan children are being awarded scholarships Rehabilitation work has proceeded smoothly

Electoral rolls were prepared by January and submitted to the Government

KARIMNAGAR

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

MR. A. SATYANARAYANA MURTI

THOUGH the district of Karimnagar was comparatively peaceful, it had its troubles from the Razakars and the anti-social elements in Telengana. During and after the Police Action, there was disorder and lawlessness in some parts of the district, especially in the Parkal and Huzurabad taluqas and the southern portion of the Karimnagar taluqa adjoining the Nalgonda and Warangal districts. The goondas in this border area committed murders, burnt the furniture and buildings of a few Inspection Bungalows, and destroyed two large buildings, each worth more than Rs. 50,000, belonging to two muktedars Grains in the Hyderabad Com-

mercial Co operative Corporation godowns were looted in Mahadevpur Some of the deshmukhs and big pattedars had left the district and were staying in different towns in Madras Province Tenants had occupied their lands and refused to pay them rents In the border area, people were panicky on account of the goondas' depredations Cattle belonging to big landholders were seized by these red Robin Hoods and distributed among their followers

Such was the state when the Civil Team took charge of the district on September 28 1948 The Civil Team officers toured all over the district and established contact with the villagers To the appeal made by the Civil Team officers, people responded gracefully and surrendered their arms Within a fortnight law and order had been restored

The Civil Team officers verified the cash and notes in the district and taluqa treasuries and found them intact The Hyderabad Commercial Co operative Corporation godowns had been sadly neglected and no verification of the grain had been made for a long period The Civil Team officers verified the stocks in these godowns and took prompt action to post police guards over them There was a large quantity of deteriorated stuff in the godowns this was disposed of to the best advantage The grains looted from the Mahadevpur godown were recovered

The district of Karimnagar is a big paddy-producing area Large stocks of grain were procured under the levy system and under the Monopoly Purchase Order The district was able to transport large quantities of paddy to Hyderabad without detriment to itself Despite adverse monsoon conditions the district has been able to procure 3 48 556 maunds of paddy and 14 764 maunds of jawar

The Civil Team officers were in full control of the talluqas and divisions within a month of their taking charge They attended to all items of revenue work—collection of land revenue arrears, tabkjii arrears taccavi loans—and settled a number of land disputes Among these latter was a dispute between the ryots in the mukta villages of Bhimaram and Dharmaram on the one side and the muktedar on the other, in which the Deputy Civil Administrator successfully intervened and effected an amicable settlement

The Police did good work Out of 43 murder cases reported, 30 were detected, out of 111 dacoity cases reported, 63 were detected Four gangs of dacoits were arrested

A military platoon was stationed at Karimnagar, and afterwards at Huzurabad Special Armed Police centres were established at Koheda Samudrala Ramaram and Akkannapet in the areas infested by goondas The Military and the Police made constant raids in all these villages and notorious leaders like Muralidhar, Mukundareddi Lingareddi Vanam Venkataiah Daram Venkataiah Koonapalli Kondaiah and others were arrested and some looted property and arms were recovered from them The Civil Administrator and the District Superintendent of Police constantly visited the trouble spots and created a sense of confidence and security in the villagers As the result of these efforts the anti social activities in the district were greatly controlled if not completely overcome Looted property worth more than Rs 41 000 was recovered and returned to the owners

When the Civil Team officers took charge of the district, the police stations were not functioning. Some sub-inspectors and police staff had deserted their posts. The Civil Team officers have put back the police stations in working order with their own staff. The shattered morale of the State Police has been restored by the Civil Team to a great extent.

Land revenue amounting to Rs 26,15,298 was collected. Out of the excise dues of about 34 lakhs of rupees, 26 lakhs was collected. Good progress was made in the recovery of outstanding taccavi loans.

The Civil Team officers also reorganized the administration of local bodies The Karimnagar Municipality, the District Board and the town committees were not functioning Large arrears of local taxes had remained uncollected. The Civil Administrator brought the Municipality and the District Board into working order and convened meetings, at which several subjects were discussed and decided and local administration was made to function effectively. Similarly the Deputy and Assistant Civil Administrators took interest in the working of the town committees and the collection of arrears, and the town committees were also made to function effectively. The Food Committees which were not functioning were reorganized.

The Civil Team officers took keen interest in public health work. Plague was raging in many villages of the Sirsiella taluqa, and the Assistant Civil Administrator, Sirsiella, visited the villages to take preventive measures and help the health staff in their work

There were jatras at Vemulawada, Kottakonda and Dharmapuri During the period of trouble these jatras were not held. The Civil Team officers supervised the jatras after they took charge and made a success of them.

Karimnagar district is not connected by railway. There is no telegraph office. There is no water supply either, nor electricity. An Indian Union post office has now been opened at Karimnagar, and the Civil Administrator has taken up the water supply scheme which is pending with the Government. An intensive rural reconstruction scheme has been launched in 12 villages of the Huzurabad taluqa to improve the economic condition of the villagers. The scheme is progressing rapidly.

A sum of Rs 16,930 has been collected towards the Military Governor's Relief Fund. Pensions have been sanctioned to 22 widows for two years.

The distribution of kerosene has been systematized The quantity received at headquarters is being distributed to the taluqas according to their needs, and distributing centres have been opened in central villages to see that kerosene is available to all villagers Distribution of grains to the non-agriculturist public is also being made scientifically Cheap grain shops and fair price shops have been opened to serve the needs of poor people.

The welfare of the Scheduled Castes was not lost sight of They were given preference in the matter of tilling all available land for cultivation, and unauthorized cultivation made by them was dealt with leniently. The interests of the minority communities including the Muslims were safeguarded.

The muktedars, deshmukhs and others who had left the district during the period of crisis have all returned to their places There is no communal trouble. The district is peaceful

PARBHANI

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

MR J. K. VERMA

THE Civil Team from the Central Provinces which was to take over the district of Parbhani had its base at Basim, in Akola district (Berar), from where it moved into Kanhergaon and Hingoli on September 20, 1948. The Team consisted of revenue, police and medical personnel, and Home Guards At Kanhergaon and Hingoli, which had been the scene of action, normal life was disrupted, and the Civil Team made arrangements for the restoration of normal conditions in these places before moving on to Parbhani on September 22. Indian troops had reached Parbhani by this time, and from then onwards the Civil Team

worked in collaboration with the Military

The immediate necessity was restoration of law and order throughout the district which alone could have created confidence in the Administration Life in the villages was still unsafe Bands of armed Razakars and other unsocial elements had collected there and the village population had become panicky as a result The Civil Administration ordered the collection of all arms and systematically the Military and Police liquidated pocket after pocket of subversive elements Members of the Civil Team made extensive tours of the villages and talked to the people to build up their morale and win their confidence

Firm steps were taken to see that retaliatory action was not resorted to by the majority community against members of the minority community The help of popular organizations was taken and peace committees consisting of members of all castes and creeds were formed These committees were of considerable assistance to the Administration in the recovery of arms and ammunition in the restoration of looted property, the return of forcibly seized lands and the restoration of abducted women

As the result of these efforts law and order was restored in the district by early December and the Military left the district The Moharram, Dasara and Diwali festivals passed off peacefully

Side by side with the restoration of law and order, the administration, which had all but collapsed, had to be got functioning smoothly again Of the four Deputy Civil Administrators, two were placed in charge of the two sub divisions, one in charge of Civil Supplies and Municipality, and a fourth in charge of general administration Assistant Civil Administrators were posted to the tehsils Most of the Government servants who had deserted their posts of duty came back to work The cases of Government servants were gone through to rectify any wrongs done in the past, and measures were taken to ensure a minimum standard of efficiency in the administrative services

Political prisoners—whether already convicted or under trial or under detention—were released and 54 cases were withdrawn during the period under report

Schemes for drainage and electrification of the district headquarters were taken up

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Untimely rains had damaged the Kharif crop especially in the Hingoli sub division Moreover, owing to the disturbed conditions before the Police Action many peasants had left their villages, particularly in the Hingoli and Kalamnuri taluqas and their fields lay uncultivated A rapid but extensive survey was made of the whole district to assess crop conditions before the kharif crop was cut and as a result a remission of Rs 93 256 was recommended in 71 Diwani villages one Sarf-e Khas village and one Jagir village

The district of Parbhani does not grow enough food to go round its seven taluqas and has to be fed partly from outside Its main food crop is jawar main cash crop cotton Fifty per cent of the kharif jawar levy demand of 44 349 maunds, 50 per cent of the paddy levy demand

of 4,483 maunds and 15 per cent of the bajra levy demand of 187 maunds were collected during the period under report, and further collection is in progress

The original allotment of foodgrains to the district was small but on the representations of the Civil Team the Government increased the quota to 42,750 pallas from April 1, 1949 This is distributed to the tehsils roughly on population basis and sold on the family card system through a chain of fair price and cheap grain shops

Kerosene and cloth also were received and duly distributed

A district Civil Supplies (Food) Advisory Committee and Tehsil Civil Supplies (Food) Advisory Committees consisting of a majority of non-official members, and representatives of various organizations were constituted and all civil supplies problems were discussed and decided at periodic meetings of these committees.

REHABILITATION

After the restoration of law and order the most important problem that exercised the district Administration was the rehabilitation of refugees

Arrangements were made to distribute the two lakhs of rupees of taccavi and Rs. 10,000 free grant allotted to the district The Civil Administrator, the Deputy and Assistant Civil Administrators, and Tehsildars undertook intensive tours made personal inquiries, and with the help of public organizations and public spirited persons formed Refugee Rehabilitation Advisory Committees, which met periodically and decided all cases pertaining to rehabilitation.

Zinc sheets, bamboo and tattis were distributed free to displaced persons for building purposes Family pensions were granted in 60 cases, one education stipend was also given. These stipends varied from Rs 10 to Rs. 20 a month and were payable from January 1949. Many other cases are under inquiry

Inquiries were set afoot to find out if any destitute children were to be educated and if any destitute girls or widows were to be married Abducted women were traced and returned to their relatives Of eight such cases detected, six were from the Kalamnuri tehsil

Some of the devastated lands were ploughed by a tractor in the presence of the Member for Refugee Rehabilitation at Shewala in the Kalamnuri tehsil It is intended to utilize these tractors as much as possible for ploughing such lands

The Military Governor's Refugee Relief Fund in the district has reached Rs. 75,155, which includes a sum of Rs. 10,001 fetched by a silver lock and key presented by the citizens of Parbhani to the Chief Civil Administrator during one of his visits and auctioned at his desire.

Special efforts were made to assist in the rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste refugees.

The Military Governor made a quick tour of the district, halting at seven places He laid the foundation stone of the Mahatma Gandhi Park, later opened by the Chief Civil Administrator

The Medical Team, consisting of a Civil Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons, Sanitary Inspectors and nursing orderlies, returned to their parent provinces by the end of January 1949 Before this—by the end of October, 1948—the Home Guards had been also sent back.

Appendices

A

PRIME MINISTER'S DECLARATIONS ON HYDERABAD

WHAT we want is that, as far as it is humanly possible, the people of the State (Hyderabad) should decide. Our policy is that the people should decide every debatable point. That is our policy which we have always put forward in regard to any State, including Hyderabad.—*In reply to a question in the Indian Parliament on March 12, 1948.*

About Hyderabad, as about any other State, our policy has been that, ultimately, the people of the State must decide their future. We shall abide by that decision in any State. That is also a policy we laid down months ago in August last. That applies to Hyderabad as well as to any other State. We stand by the same.—*At a public meeting at Vizagapatam on March 13, 1948*

The propaganda that is being carried on by the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen that India is out to exterminate the Mussalmans of Hyderabad is fantastic nonsense. They will have the same rights as anyone else in Hyderabad, and if Hyderabad State accedes, it will become an equal partner of the Indian Union.—*At a Press Conference at New Delhi on June 18, 1948*

We do not wish to coerce the States at the point of the sword to make them accede to the Indian Union —*At a public meeting at Lucknow on June 24, 1948*

We had laid down the general principle, where there was a doubt, where there was a dispute, in regard to a State's accession, we allow the people of that State to decide. Can you find a bigger gesture of our attempt to see that we want a peaceful co-operative solution of the Hyderabad problem? People talk about having war with Hyderabad. It is a completely wrong notion to talk of "war" with that State.—*At a public meeting at Madras on July 26, 1948.*

It is quite absurd to say the Government of India wants to make Hyderabad a sort of subordinate country. Hyderabad can be an autonomous province—a partner in a larger federation—with no subjection —*In an interview to the United Press of America on August 13, 1948*

Popular responsible government in Hyderabad, or in any other State or Province of India, has been our objective Further, in conformity with the principles that we have repeatedly proclaimed, we were agreeable that the future of Hyderabad should be determined after a reference to its people, provided that such a reference was made under free conditions.

We wish to send our troops to Secunderabad to ensure security in Hyderabad, the security of the people there, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, or belonging to any other religion or creed,—*Speaking in the Indian Parliament on September 7, 1948*

The real reason which impelled us at last to decide upon taking this action (stationing of troops in Secunderabad) was not fundamentally the political reason, although political reasons are important.... We have treated this question, as far as we can, apart from the communal plane. In regard to the future of the Nizam and the State, it was entirely a matter for the people of the State to decide The fundamental thing is that the people of Hyderabad should have a chance to decide their own future.—*Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi on September 10, 1948.*

So far as we are concerned, right from the beginning, we have stated that the constitution of Hyderabad or its internal functioning, whatever it is to be, must be decided by the people of Hyderabad.—*Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi on September 10, 1948.*

India took action only when it was evident that there was absolutely no law and order in Hyderabad State.—*At a public meeting in Bombay on September 15, 1948.*

We have stated clearly that the future of Hyderabad will be determined in accordance with the wishes of the people. We shall stand by that declaration.

I would repeat that we do not consider, as we have not considered in the past, Hyderabad as something different or alien from us. Her people, whether Hindu or Muslim, are our kith and kin, and share with us in the great heritage of India.—*In a broadcast to the nation from New Delhi on September 18, 1948.*

I would have been ashamed of India if she had not run to the rescue of Kashmir, or gone to the aid of the people of Hyderabad, who were being crushed by an unscrupulous clique —*In a broadcast from New Delhi on October 2, 1948.*

It is completely wrong for people to support or encourage this idea of splitting up Hyderabad, although in logic it may be justified—*Addressing Press correspondents in New Delhi on November 13, 1948*

B

FARMAN ISSUED UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM ON OCTOBER 8, 1948.

IT has been brought to my notice and I have also seen in the foreign Press that statements have been made to the effect that I am acting under duress and that I am not allowed free movement, in short, that I am not a free agent in any matter.

This is absolutely incorrect. On the contrary my relations with the Indian Union and the Military Administration are extremely cordial and no pressure of any kind is being brought to me; in fact, I am paid all the respect and the courtesy due to the high position I hold as Head of the State.

C

SECRETARIES

Chief Secretary: Mr L C. Jain, I C S.
Army: Mr. Ashfaq Ahmed
Commerce and Industries: Mr Habibur Rahman
Communications: Mr. Naqi Bilgrami
Education: Mr Sajjad Mirza
Finance: Mr L. N. Gupta, H C.S.
Health and Local Government: Lt -Col A Y. Dadholkar
Home: Mr. Shiv Kumar Lal, H C S.
Labour: Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin
Legal. Mr Salahuddin Mohamed Younus
Public Works: Mr. Vepa Krishnamurthy, I S.E
Railway: Mr. T. M Jagtiani
Refugee and Rehabilitation: Mr Nagendra Bahadur, H.C.S.
Revenue: Mr I. Ramachander Rao, H C S.
Rural Reconstruction: Mr. Ram Lal
Supply: Mr. K. I. Vidyasagar, H C.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accounts and Audit: Mr. Zaheeruddin Ahmed, H C S.
Agriculture: Rai Mohindra Bahadur
Amera: Mr. Nasiruddin Hyder
Archæology: Mr. Syed Yusuf
Archæological Excavations and Exploration Mr. Khwaja Mohammed Ahmed
Atiyat: Mr. Ghulam Hyder, H C S
Broadcasting: Mr. H. R Luthra
City Improvement Board. Mr. Mohd Asadullah Khan
Commerce and Industries· Mr Fariduddin Khan
Co-operative Societies: Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan
Court of Wards: Mr. Najmuddin Ansari, H C S.
Customs: Mr. M. B. Joshi
Dewani, Mal and Mulki: Mr. Nasiruddin Khan

Ecclesiastical: Raja Tipsiak Lal
Elections: Rajasevaprasakta M Sheshadri
Mr S W. Shiveshwarkar, I C S (from February 19, 1949)
Excise: Mr Hari Pershad
Food Supplies Mr Govind Rao Khayankhani
Forests: Dr Ghulam Mohiuddin
Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation Mr Jagjivan Chand
Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax Mr Dhulkh Ram
Information: Mr Binod U. Rao
Jails: Khan Bahadur Shaik Amanatullah
Labour: Mr Lateef Razvi
Medical and Public Health: Col R C Watts
Mines: Mr Syed Kazim
Mint: Mr Yusuf Mirza
Municipality: Raja Trimbakraj Bahadur
Nizamiah Observatory: Dr Akbar Ali
Petrol Rationing Board and Transport Mr S N. Reddy
Police: Mr B B S Jetly, I P.
Postmaster General: Major K Jayaram
Printing and Stationery: Mr Abdul Qayum, H C S.
Public Instruction: Mr Syed M Faizuddin
Public Service Commission (Chairman) Col M A Rahman.
P.W.D. (Headquarters): Mr. F S Chenoy
Rationing: Major N. K. Guruswamy
Registration and Stamps: Mr Syed Rahmatullah Qadri
Resettlement: Lt.-Col. Khwaja Sayeed
Statistics: Mr. Haberuddin, H C S.
Survey and Land Records: Mr Behramji D. Chenoy
Textiles: Mr. C A. Rebello
Unani Medical: Hakim Mahmood Ali
Veterinary: Dr. M. Mahmoodulla

THE END

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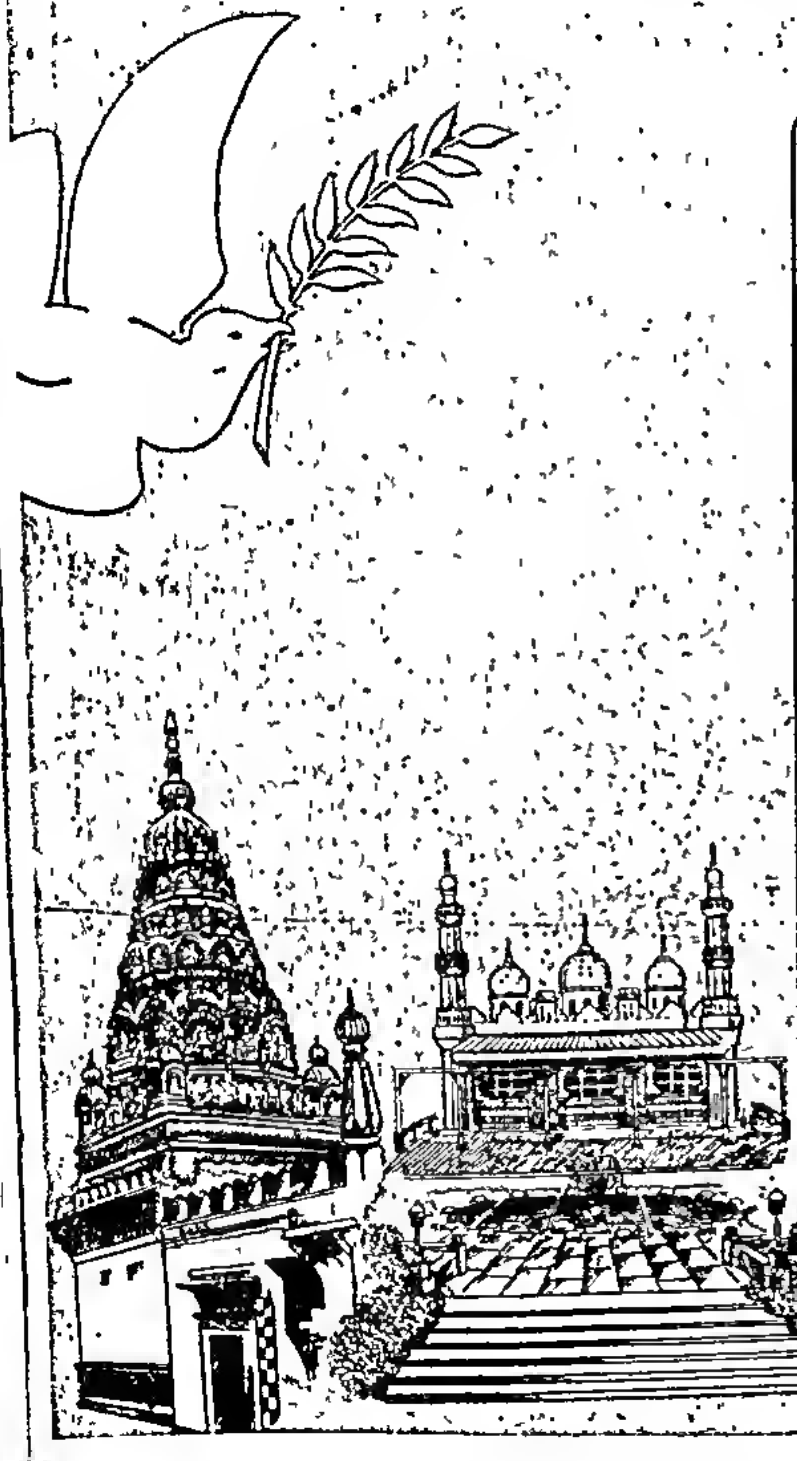

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